Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri)* : May I request the Hon'ble President to have this motion communicated to His Highness the Maharaja.

Mr. President : Yes. It will be done.

Announcement of the names of the Panel of Chairman

Mr. President : I now have to announce that I have appointed to the Panel of Chairman Mr. A. V. Moothedan and Rao Sahib M. Nanu Menon.

Announcement of election of a member to the Road Board

I have further to announce that the election of a Member to the Road Board will be conducted by the Secretary to Government at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, 6th December 1944. Nomination papers should be handed over to the Secretary to the Council before 5 p.m. tomorrow, Tuesday, December 5th.

Announcement of a Bill assented to by His Highness

Secretary to the Council then announced that His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to give his gracious assent to the Live Stock Improvement Bill.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS

1. Rs. 13,000 under 15—General Administration

Rama Varmha Tampuran *(Secretary to Government)*: Sir, I beg to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 13,000 under "15—General Administration—vii Committees".

This is on account of the expenditure consequent on the appointment of the Industrial Development Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Manusubedar. That Committee is investigating the possibilities of Industrial Development in the State. For a long time it has been felt both by this House and by the public outside that a systematic survey should be conducted and Government should be apprised of all possible developments in the Industrial field. This question has become acute as also part of the policy to be followed in post-war reconstruction proposals and after careful enquiry they have been able to constitute a Committee consisting of many persons who are well connected with prominent industries in the State headed by distinguished economists from Bombay, Mr. Manusubedar. This Rs. 13,000 is expenditure consequent on the constitution of that Committee. I request that the House may be pleased to vote this grant.

Mr. K. S. Panicker *(Ezhuvas-Mukundapuram)*: On a point of information, Sir, who are the members of this Committee ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran *(Secretary to Government)*: The Chairman is Mr. Manusubedar, Dr. Alagappa Chettiar is one of the members, then Mr. Achyuta Menon, retired Secretary to Government, Rao Bahadur A. K. Menon who is connected with the Fish Oil Industries, Kerala Varmah Thampuran who is connected with several industries in the southern parts of the country and he is also the President of the Manufacturers' Association. There are one or two members more—The Director of Industries and Commerce, and others.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: കെ. അച്യുതമേനോൻ എസ്സ് ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയാണ്ന്നാ പറഞ്ഞത് ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran *(Secretary to Government)*: He is the retired Secretary to Government.

Mr. K. S. Panicker *(Ezhuvas-Mukundapuram)*: Oh ! That is the qualification ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran *(Secretary to Government)*: With his long experience as the Revenue Member and afterwards as the Secretary to Government, he has very intimate knowledge of the different parts of the State and his wide experience will be a great asset to this Committee.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ ചകിരിവ്യവസായം, ചക്കരവ്യവസായം മുതലായ വ്യവസായങ്ങളുടെ എക്സ്പർട്ടുമായിട്ട് ആരെയെങ്കിലും ഈ കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran *(Secretary to Government)*: It has not been the idea to appoint a Director from each of the various class of industries.

Mr. K. S. Panicker *(Ezhuvas-Mukundapuram)*: Fibre is one of the most important industries in the State.

Mr. Joseph Pettah *(Adur)*: May I know whether the Director of Industries is on the Committee ?

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Rama Varmha Tampuran *(Secretary to Government)*: He is not on the Committee.

Cut Motion

***Mr. Joseph Pettah** *(Adur)*: Sir, I beg to move for *the reduction of the allotment of Rs. 13,000—under "15—General Administration—vii Committees" by Re. 1 to point out the defective constitution of the Industrial Development Committee.* At the very outset, I would say that it is not in any spirit of criticism or to cause embarassment to the Government that I am moving this cut. I feel that the constitution of the committee has not been everything that could be desired, and my purpose is to, I respectfully to point out the defective nature of the Committee.

I should congratulate the Government for having appointed a Committee to go into the industrial question at least at this hour of the day. In other parts of India, they have already appointed Committee for post-war reconstruction having industrial sections as well. So, it is in the fitness of things that a Committee should be appointed here also, though it is not a general post-war committee, but one confined to the industrial aspect of it. I also admit that it is very useful and desirable to get the services of expert men from outside to guide us in our deliberations on a matter like this. I should once again congratulate the Government for having secured the services of so eminent an industrialist as Mr. Manusubedar who is very largely connected with wide industries in British India. But at the same time I feel that local industrial talents ought to have been given a better representation on this Committee. Some of the names have been already mentioned by the Secretary to Government, including the name of the retired Secretary to Government, but I find that certain very eminent names are not on the Committee. My mind goes to the name of a distinguished industrialist in Cochin like Mr. Balarama Ayyar who is connected very widely with the industrial development in the State. Another name is of Mr. C. P. Lonappan who is also very widely connected with the industries of the State. In my opinion, I think the Director of Industries also should have been on the Committee. Then again, on the other side, as put by the Hon'ble Member here, the fibre industry is a very important industry along the littoral tracts of the State and is one which maintains a very large number of people and one which involves a good deal of business and a good deal of labour and therefore could employ a large section of the people. I know that the Hon'ble Member Mr. B. M. Peter of this House is one who is widely connected with the fibre industry. I should think that his name should find a place on the Committee. Industry is an economic subject and the Professor of Economics of the Maharaja's College ought to have been there to guide the deliberations of the Committee in a useful manner. These names are not there. Of course, I understand that for purposes of guidence and expert from outside is necessary. But only these people, the local talents, people of the locality, people of the State, can have that intimate insight, that intimate knowledge, of the industrial possibilities of the State. Perhaps, the Government might say that these men might be summoned as witnesses and asked to give evidence, but that is a very poor substitute for putting them on the Committee and giving them an active hand in influencing the deliberations of the Committee, not has helpless witnesses from outside, but as influential members from within the committee. That is why I say that the constitution of the Committee has been defective. Several committees have been appointed in the past and experts have been invited, but unless local talents are there to take interest and to guide deliberations and to put the materials before those experts who come from outside and who can authoritatively vouch for the latent industrial possibilities of the State and especially about certain things which cannot be put in the form of statistics—I attach special importance to these influences taking up a general impression of the industrial possibilities of the State, the impression which is the result of very long intimate touch with conditions obtaining in the State; that impression cannot be put in the form of detailed cut and dry statistics; and therefore if the deliberations of the Committee are to be properly guided and if useful conclusions have to be arrived at, it will be very necessary that local talents also are given proper representation in the constitution of the committee. For these reasons, I recommend the cut for the acceptance of this House.

***Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri)*: Sir, the complaint of the Hon'ble Member who last spoke is regarding the constitution of the committee. I am of opinion that this expenditure will be a sheer waste of public money. There have been reports taken in the past, on the Potteries of Cochin from an expert, there have been reports taken on the geological aspects and possibilities

*Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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of the State, there have been reports taken on the Tanneries of the State and all these have ended in smoke, in no benefit of the country at all and the money have been wasted. It is not on the reports of experts, on the possibilities in the country that we are going to advance industrially. Your reports will be in your archives, they will be published in the newspapers, and they will be spread all over, but of no use. The industrialists and the commercial people are inclined to develop the resources of the country. They will handle these matters and what the Government should do is to encourage them with the facilities they ask for and nothing further. If the Government is going to deal with industries, we have the past experience, the better experience of our money being lost and everything ending in failure. You started the Tanneries; what is the result? You had to go into liquidation. You started the Potteries. What resulted? You had to hand it over on lease to somebody else to develop. It is not our fate alone. It is the fate of other places also. What happened to the Travancore Rubber Industry started there. It ended in failure and had to be leased out to somebody to develop it subsequently.

Rama Varmha Tampuran *(Secretary to Government)*: Without interruption, may I ask whether the Hon'ble Member is anticipating the report as to whether industries should be State-owned or private-owned? The question here is not with regard to the industries being State-owned or private-owned, the question here is the appointment of a committee to investigate the possibilities of the growth of industries in the State. We are not on the question whether the industry should be State-owned or private-owned. On that no vote is going to be taken, no money is being spent. The money is going to be spent for constituting a committee which, would give us hints as to the possibilities of developing our industries. I hope the Hon'ble Member would remember these points while making his speech.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: I certainly know. I am not upon the benefits of State-owned industries, State-aided industries or private-owned industries. I am on the point that this money going to be spent on this matter is a waste. This money should not be wasted on the constitution of a committee to report on the industrial possibilities of the State. The point is how to handle them. We know we have got the coir industry, and the development of the coir industry at the present day is not on account of the push given to it by Government, it is not on account of the encouragement given by Government, it is not on account of the teaching that you had imparted to them in the fibre schools or rope schools. Those people who are in the industry have not gone into any school of yours; they are able to make mats, mattings and beautiful carpets. People from Holland have come here and just on the outskirts of Aroor, built factories and they are exporting manufactured goods. Messrs. Good Acre are there. There is Mr. Dane. All these people come from outside and develop the industries, make money for themselves and give employment to a lot of people. They are not coming here because of the reports of Manu Subedar or anybody else. Mr. Alagappa Chettiar has come here and established a textile factory in Pudukad or Alagappanagar and Mr. Balarama Ayyar has established an industry in Trichur, textiles mills, weaving is done there. Is it because of the results of reports. No. It is because of the industry of the people themselves and their incentive to make money for themselves and to develop the resources of the country. We are concerned with the question whether a committee should be appointed. We feel it is unnecessary and I am positive, Sir, I can prophesy, Sir, whether the Government benefits by it or the Council benefits by it, my duty is discharged immediately I have spoken—I say it will be a sheer waste of Rs. 13,000 which can be used for better purposes, for helping people in many other ways. Of course, for big people coming from outside Rs. 13,000 is nothing, I agree, it is not a flee-bite, a drop in the ocean. As a result, are you going to have industries flourshing everywhere.

A. Voice: Yes.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: Certainly not. What is there to be investigated? What are the possibilites? We have got here a few agricultural produce; we have got the fibre-industry to develop, we have got the textiles, though we have not got cotton growing here. All these things are for those people who are in the bigger area in British India to think of. They may come here for several purpose. Now, that factory has gone out of the limits of Cochin State to escape the tax. They get a benefit of Rs. 3 a candy and so they say, we are not going to be here. These are the points which the Government should consider. You drove away that factory because you are taxing them. Against the transport charges that they have to incur, they have to pay the tax. When they made a comparison, it was found to be a benefit to be

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outside the Cochin State. You have sent away people like that. Is this committee able to report on these lines. I doubt very much, because they do not know all the ins and outs of administration and all that. It is impossible, and, Sir, my opinion is you are simply throwing away money upon a possible investigation of subjects which are well-known in the State and outside, in the whole of Malabar. There is nothing here on which reports are not existing. Fisheries we have got a report, agriculture, we have got a report, then geological aspects, we have got reports. Even archeological reports we have got. Then what is the reports that we want now? On what aspects of industrialisation, I would like to know. If there are any points which have not been studied before, or which have not attracted the attention of the people before, certainly, you will be justified in asking for a grant for appointing a committee, but that is not the case now. If you go into Cochin, you will see people making money. What you want is organisation, co-operative spirit, and the development of it and the oportunity for people to come together. Did any report come from this gentleman referred to by the Hon'ble Mover of this motion, Mr. Lonappan. He is one who has gone into timber industry and into the cotton industry, in the commercial side of it. Similarly, the Sitharam Mills was developed, not at the expense of the Government, and they thrive, and those from which you invited—the Tanneries and the Potteries—went to the dogs. Therefore, I submit that instead of wasting this money, please withdraw the demand and save the country Rs. 13,000 at least, which you are about to waste.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* Sir, I beg to support the motion. The committee appointed by the Government, the personnel of the committee, to some extent in my humble opinion, is defective. The Government could have secured better men from inside the State itself. Apart from the proposals of the Hon'ble Mover of this cut motion, I would suggest that it was not fair on the part of the Government to have omitted the Hon'ble Member for Commerce from being on the committee or any member representing commercial interests in Cochin, say, for example, Mr. Govinda Pai or Mr. Koder, some of these names or Mr. Ismail Haji, ought to have been there. I do not know how much the Prince Kerala Varma Thampuran is connected with industries. As far as I know, he is only an auditor.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* Mistaken you are.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* I may be mistaken, but I am not mistaken in the views referred to previously. In addition to the Ecnomics Professor of the Maharaja's College, feel the Professor of Chemistry is highly needed on the committee. I may add that there are certain products made out of the shells of arecanuts which are being wasted here. In Mysore, paper pulp is manufactured from arecanut shells. It is an industry which ought to be properly taken into account and this committee and the Government may be pleased to refer this committee on this aspect also and Mr. Kollangatt Narayana Menon, who has been born and bred up in the arecanut-producing area, will be a suitable member for the committee.

Mr. K. Narayana Menon *(Mulakunnathukavu):* Mr. President, I regret that I have to oppose the cut motion tabled by the Hon'ble Member. In the first place it is I think a confusion of thought that the formation of a committee is something which begins at once with the working of the operations contemplated by or thought to be advised by the committee. The function of a committee for the industrialisation of the Cochin State is first to enquire and then probe into the facilites of this industry. Such a thing can never be done except by a person who has got an active touch with the formation of the industries prevailing elsewhere for which we have neither precedents or example in the State. It is very easy to make mention of any number of persons who have thrived in industry and who might have thrived in commerce or who might probably have made fortunes by trade. It is a very different thing to contemplate that they could give practical theories of working up industries in the State, simply because certain persons have been successful in a certain branch and in a limited extent. The policy of the Government in considering the advisibility of inviting such an Hon'ble and great personality to be the president of this committee and seeking the advise of expert officers of the State who have got first hand information, not only about the subject, but about the probabilities and the financial commitments of the State, is a thing on which the Government ought to be congratulated. To make a company of a large number of persons including my humble self as suggested by the Honb'le Member for Kunnamkulam is only to make a crowd and not to make a committee. My humble submission therefore is that the Government ought to take an advanced step in the line of working the different industries successfully and accept their recommendations and not to make the prophesy of Mr. Salem to come into effect. As regards the details of working and other matters it is for us to develop at a later stage. The failure of the Tanneries

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or the failure of the Potteries or the failure of any other industry is no precedents. No private individual much less a limited company will ever agree to see as an experimental measure whether money can be thrown out and see whether anything can be had. If the Tanneries have succeeded later in private hands it is because Government spent good money not for bad but for the good of the State. In later stages also the Potteries have succeeded in like fashion. The initial expenditure may not bring in any profit probably. The Government thought that they have been spending good money after bad. These things have to be considered at a subsequent stage. No private individual can ever think of investing money in a matter like Hill Paddy Scheme. But the question is whether anybody can experiment it. It is only the State that can experiment it. For that we want expert advice not from the professors of economics who can lecture for hours and hours together who may copy and cram it. But practical politics and practical economics have nothing to do with the professors of the Maharaja's College or for the matter of that any other college. For these reasons I support the Government and oppose the cut motion.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri)*: Mr. President, I am also constrained to oppose the cut motion. When I listened to the Hon'ble Mover, the author of the cut motion I began to feel a bit puzzelled. The "constructive suggestion" placed before the House by the Hon'ble Mover was, that in the Committee constituted by the Government to go into this all-important question of the possibilities of the industrialisation of the State, the names of a few distinguished industrialists each clever and big in his own line were not in the Committee. Suppose Government had appointed these very same persons named by the Hon'ble Mover as the members of the committee, it can again be said that certain other prominent industrialists are not there. Their absence is a defect. Like that, the name of other industrialists or the name of any one in the State who had anything to do with the industries of the State and its possibilities could be mentioned, to be had on the committee. If that is accepted I have only to endorse the views of my Hon'ble friend for Mulakunnathukavu that instead of being in the committee it will be only a crowd with all that follows from the delebrations of a crowd. But I cannot wholeheartedly support the position, unwittingly I believe, adopted by the Government in the constitution of the Committee. I hold the definite view Sir, and I am sure I will have many supporters in that view, that the Hon'ble Member of this House representing Commerce and Industry had a place. Probably it may be an omission on the part of the Government, not wilfully made, I shall, therefore, suggest to the Government that if the work of the committee has not very much advanced or not been closed the appointment of that Hon'ble Member may well be considered by the Government. Let it not be misunderstood, Sir, that I am pleading specially for the Hon'ble Member, the Hon'ble colleague of mine. There is a feeling in the mind of the representative of this House about the omission of this name from the committee that is considering this all important question. With these observations I oppose the cut and request the Government, if possible, to put that Hon'ble Member representing commerce and industry also in the Committee.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ : സർ, യുദ്ധാനന്തരപുനരുദ്ധാരണപദ്ധതിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു കൊച്ചിയെ വ്യവസായീകരിക്കുവാൻ ഗവൺമെണ്ടു ചെയ്തുവരുന്ന സകല പരിശ്രമങ്ങളേയും അനുകൂലിക്കുക മാത്രമല്ല, ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ ഈദൃശ പ്രവൃത്തികളെ ഞാൻ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുകൂടിചെയ്യുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ കൊച്ചിയെ വ്യവസായീകരിക്കുവാൻ നിയുക്തമായിട്ടുള്ള കമ്മിറ്റിയിലെ മെമ്പർമാർ അതിനു അനർഹന്മാരാണെന്നോ അപ്രാപ്തന്മാരാണെന്നോ ഉള്ള അഭിപ്രായം എനിക്കില്ല. എങ്കിലും കൊച്ചിയിലെ ഉൽപന്നങ്ങൾ എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്, ഏതെല്ലാംവിധത്തിൽ കൊച്ചിയെ വ്യവസായികരിക്കാം, അതിനുള്ള പരിതഃസ്ഥിതികൾ എന്തൊക്കെ കൊച്ചിയിലുണ്ട്, ഈവക സംഗതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് നല്ല വണ്ണം ആരാഞ്ഞറിഞ്ഞു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു നല്ല തഴക്കവും പഴക്കവുമുള്ള ആളുകൾ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തുണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും അങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവരെ ഈ കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിക്കാണാത്തതിൽ ഞാൻ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു.

ഗവൺമെണ്ടിൻനിന്നും തുടങ്ങിയ തുകൽ വ്യവസായവും മൺവ്യവസായവും പരാജയത്തിൽ വന്നതുകൊണ്ടോ അതൊ മറ്റുചിലരെ പ്രത്യേകമായി സഹായിക്കാമെന്ന ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിൽ, ഗവൺമെണ്ടു അതു ചില വ്യക്തികൾക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുത്തു. വ്യവസായശീലരായ നാട്ടുകാർ പലരും പല വ്യവസായങ്ങളും കൊച്ചിയിൽ നടത്തിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. നെയ്ത്തു, തൂൽതൂൽപ് മുതലായ ഇനങ്ങളിൽ ഇവിടെ ഒരു മുന്നോടിയായിട്ടു പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചുപോരുന്നതു "സീതാറാം മിൽസാ"ണ്. വളരെ കൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പു

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തന്നെ കൊച്ചിയെ വ്യവസായീകരിക്കുവാൻ മുന്നിട്ടിറങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ളതു് അതിന്റെ മാനേജിംഗ് ഡയറക്ടരായ മിസ്റ്റർ ബാലരാമയ്യരാണു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ ഒഴിച്ചുവ്ടുവാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതായിരുന്നു എനാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

പിന്നെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട അഡ്യൂർ മെമ്പർ വേറെ പലരുടേയും പേരു പറഞ്ഞതിൽ ഒന്നു മിസ്റ്റർ സി. പി ലോനപ്പനാണു്. അദ്ദേഹം ചെസ്സ്ബോർഡ് ഇൻഡസ്ട്രീസ്, ബീയർ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രീസ് എന്നതനെയല്ല പലേ വ്യവസായങ്ങളിലും ഏർപ്പെട്ട പലവിധത്തിലും പരിശ്രമിച്ചുവരുന്ന ഒരാളാണദ്ദേഹം. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പേരും കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ കാണുന്നില്ല.

കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തു് ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനമായ ഒന്നാണു് കയറിവ്യവസായം. ആ വ്യവസായത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ അറിവുള്ളവരുടെ പേരും ഇതിൽ കാണുന്നില്ല. ഓരോരുത്തർക്കും ഓരോ വിഷയത്തിലായിരിക്കും പരിചയം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അവരെയെല്ലാം ഈ കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതിനോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നു. എങ്കിലും കൊച്ചിയിൽ ഏറ്റവും വലിയ വ്യവസായം നടത്തി അതിൽ നല്ല തഴക്കവും പഴക്കവും വ്യവസായം നടത്തുവാൻ കഴിവുള്ളവരുമായ പലരേയും ഈ കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ അംഗങ്ങളായി ചേർക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു.

നമ്മുടെ കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തു് ഏതൊരുവീട്ടിൽചെന്നു നോക്കിയാലും മെത്തപ്പായ കാണാതിരിക്കുകയില്ല. ആ പായ വ്യവസായം ഇവിടെ നടപ്പാക്കണമെന്നു ഫ ഫ ൦ വു മുതൽ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനോടു് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുതുടങ്ങീട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. അതിനു ഒരു വിദഗ്ധനെ ഇവിടെ നിയമിച്ചു ആ വ്യവസായത്തെ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു നടപ്പാക്കണമെന്നു നിയമസഭവഴി ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനെ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി ഞാൻ ഓർക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പല വ്യവസായങ്ങൾക്കും നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു് സ്കോപ്പുണ്ടു്.

പഞ്ചസാരക്ക ക്ഷാമംവന്നകാലത്തു അതിനു പകരമായി ഉപയോഗിച്ചതു് ചക്കരയാണു്. ചക്കരവ്യവസായത്തെ പോഷിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തവിധം, ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ നിശിതമായ നിയമങ്ങൾമൂലം, അതു ഏതാണ്ടു നശിച്ച നിലയിലായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ പഞ്ചസാരയുടെ ക്ഷാമംവന്നകാലത്താണു് ചക്കരവ്യവസായത്തിന്റെ ഗുണം ഇവിടെ എല്ലാവർക്കും മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വ്യവസായങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചു് ആരാഞ്ഞറിഞ്ഞു് പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുവാൻതക്ക ആളുകൾ ഈ കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. രാജ്യത്തിലെ നികുതി എത്രയുണ്ടെന്നു അറിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടോ ഓരോ താലൂക്കിലും എത്ര സർവ്വേക്കല്ലുകളുണ്ടെന്നു അറിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടോമാത്രം ഈ കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ മെമ്പരാകാനുള്ള യോഗ്യതയുണ്ടെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു തെറ്റാണു്. നമുക്കിവിടെ ഹൈഡ്രോ ഏലക്ട്രിക്ക് സ്കീം നടപ്പാക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. പിന്നെ കടലാസുവ്യവസായം ഇവിടെ ആരംഭിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഇറാലിയിൽനിന്നും ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടിൽനിന്നും വിദഗ്ധന്മാരെ വരുത്തി പല പരിശ്രമങ്ങളും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പല വ്യവസായങ്ങളും ഇവിടെ നടത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണു്. പക്ഷെ ഇതെല്ലാം ഗവൺമെണ്ടിൽനിന്നു നേരിട്ടു നടത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഇതൊക്കെ നാട്ടുകാർതന്നെ ചെയ്യണമെങ്കിൽ അതിനു സാമ്പത്തികമായ കഴിവും ഉത്സാഹവും ഈവക സംഗതികളിൽ പ്രത്യേകമനസ്സും ചെലുത്തുവർ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ആളുകളെ ഈ കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തികാണുന്നില്ല.

ഇവിടെയുള്ള കയർവ്യവസായത്തെ പോഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി അതിൽ പരിചയമുള്ള മൂന്നാലുപേരെ ഈ കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. വളരെ നല്ലനിലയിൽ ഈ വ്യവസായം നടത്തിവരുന്നവർ ഇവിടെയുണ്ടു്. അവരുടെ പേരുകൾ ഈ കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ കാണുന്നില്ല. ഈവക സംഗതികളിൽ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിഞ്ഞുകാണാത്തതിൽ ഞാൻ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. അവരെക്കൂടി ഈ കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi)*: Sir, I oppose this motion. My reason is that no useful purpose will be served by this cut motion because I understand the Report of the Committee is ready. There is no use of criticising in the fashion in which it is being done just now. I agree with some of the criticisms made by the Hon'ble Member for Adur and other Members.

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They could have informed the Government and given their suggestions earlier. Then some purpose would have been served. The Chairman of the Committee is a very great industrialist of Bombay Plan. It is a great privilege that he agreed to serve on our Committee. That being so it is not good to criticise the actions of a Committee presided over such an eminent man from British India. Especially because when we depend upon the British even for our daily food, we ought to view this matter in a more cautious manner. He is a Member of the British Indian Central Assembly where we have to go for food even. As a matter of policy and tactics we ought not have discussed the motion. I would request the Hon'ble Member to withdraw his motion.

Mr. P. P. Devassy *(Trichur-South):* Is it a fact that a Committee has got the report ready?

Rama Varmah Tampuran *(Secretary to Government):* They are having the discussions.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon *(Trichur-North):* I take this oppurtunity to congratulate the Government for the constitution of a Committee of this kind. Though Government do not deserve congratulation for the constitution of all committees necessarily and unnecessarily so far as this matter is concerned they do deserve our congratulations. I may tell this Hon'ble House that it would not have been in the mind of the Government to constitute a committee which is perfect. It is only giving an oppurtunity to the public to ventilate their views, an oppurtunity has been given to Mr. Balarama Ayyar, an oppurtunity is given to Mr. C. P. Lonappan and all others to ventilate their views about the industrial possibilities of Cochin. The committee would not at all bar these people from expressing their opinion, on the other hand they would invite such men of influence. They have invited already, that is, what I understand. Knowledge of various matters are essential so far as the industrial possibilities are concerned. So, to attack the personnel of the committee is not proper. I once again reiterate that the policy of the Government in the constitution of the committee has simply been to give an oppurtunity to the public in Cochin and all those who are interested in the industrial possibilities of Cochin to record their opinion; I once more congratulate the Government for having constituted such a Committee.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: On a point of information, Sir, ഈ കമ്മിറ്റിയെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് Transferred Half-ൽനിന്നോ Reserved Half-ൽനിന്നോ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran *(Secretary to Government):* The expenditure is met from '15-General Administration—Committees."

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: കമ്മിറ്റി രൂപീകരിച്ചതു് Transfered Half-ൽനിന്നോ Reserved half--ൽനിന്നോ?

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ നായർ: ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിൽനിന്നു് ഇവിടെ രണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെണ്ടില്ല. ഒരു ഗവണ്മെണ്ടേയുള്ളു.

Rama Varmah Tampuran *(Secretary to Government):* There are no two opinions about the wisdom of the Government in constituting a Committee of this kind. The subject came up for consideration and discussion when a resolution was moved by one of the Hon'ble Members urging the constitution of such a committee. It was passed in this House. As I mentioned before, representations were received from the public outside that an earnest and systematic effort should be made by the Government to investigate the posstbilities of new industries in the State. Also as matter of Post-war Reconstruction Scheme it will be necessary to find out what all possible industries can be developed. It was out of consideration of all these things that this committee was constituted. As regards the personnel of the committee it has never been the intention of the Government to exhaust all the experts that are available in the State for this committee. We have given only a strong nucleus of expert opionion available in the State. It is for them to get advice from different quarters. They can discuss these matters with other representatives of industries, they can take into consideration the views on commercial magnates in the State. Persons there are in Mattancheri, Trichur and Ernakulam who are well-versed in the intricacies of trade and commerce and all their experience is available to this committee.

The committee, I understand, has gone to all these people and invited the opinion from them. They have collected evidence from every useful members of trading and commercial organisations. These eminent gentlemen like Messrs. Alagappa Chettiar, Rao Sahib A. K. Menon, etc., are persons who have actively worked in industries, who have experience of industrial conditions not only in the State but also in British India and the experience they have to bring to bear on the discussion of this committee will be much more than the experience that

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can be had simply locally, and all the wisdom that is available locally is at the disposal of the committee. The wisdom that may not be available elsewhere to a committee of this kind that has been gathered from experience has also been made available by the appointment of persons who are connected with industries both here and elsewhere. The Government have taken considerable pains to see that the constitution of the committee is so made that it serves the purpose best. They did not include the Director of Industries and Commerce because he will in any event scrutinise this report at one stage or other as the member in direct charge of the Department. Therefore there was no need to include his name particularly, and his evidence and his advice are constently available for the committee. Nothing has been lost by not mentioning his name in this group. As to what exactly are going to be the recommendations of this committee we do not know. But one thing we may be sure of, that one of the best brains in India involved in industrial development is actively studying this question and all his experience will be available to the Government. We should be very glad that he had consented to preside and give us the benefit of his experience, I hope the House will now be pleased to vote this grant.

Mr. Joseph Pettah *(Adur):* I beg to briefly answer some of those points raised by Hon'ble Members of this House and also by the Hon'ble Secretary to Government. In the first place, the Hon'ble Member for Chalakkudy was kind enough to say the criticism comes at the fag end but then this is the first occasion that we get in the Council after the appointment of the committee to express an opinion through the House but individuals have written to the Government. But that is not the proper way of bringing to bear public opinion to the House. I am glad that the member agreed that there was some meaning in some of the points raised by me. At least there is justification for the cut motion. One Honourable Member, the Member for Mulankunnathukavu was pleased to say that there are any number of men. Is it possible to include all sorts? It will be a crowd and not a committee. Very well granted. Who advocates that method? It is just Don Quixote simply putting a proposition and then trying to attack that proposition, such a propostion was not made by anybody here. The position here was the omissions were glaring. Some of those big names which ought to have been there or not there. It is not the question of crowds here. That is a method of reducing to absurdity, a very useful principle for proposition. You are simply speaking of a proposition and then attacking it. That is the most uncharitable way of doing things. Then again I congratulate the Government for having secured the services of an eminent man as Manu Subedhar. Even now I say it was an acquisition. There ought to have been local talents. The Hon'ble Member was pleased to say that after all, the committee has given an occasion for the people of Cochin to express their views. Why should there be a few members from Cochin. Those members also could have gone to the committee and expressed their views. The position is that there is a principle of taking local talents also into confidence, giving them initial position as members. They must be in a position to influence the deliberations as members having some authority to do it. It is true that the committeee has summoned individual opinion. That is all very true. The position as the personnel and the position in the witness box are two different positions.

Again, the Hon'ble Member for Vadakkancheri has been rather inconsistent in his attitude. He opposed the cut motion and at the same time suggested the inclusion. That is exactly what I also suggested. As regards the names, we might differ. I was not giving an exhaustive list of names. When once he says that the Commerce Member has to be included, he is agreeing to the cut motion, and the necessity of bringing this matter to the notice of the Government. He mentioned the name of the Commerce Member. I have no quarrel with the Hon'ble Member for Commerce who is now adorning our House here. Perhaps the Hon'ble Member for Vadakkancheri forgets the fact that Mr. Lonappan was at one time the Member for Commerce and Industry in this particular House. He is not only a great industrialist but at one time a Member for Industries and Commerce.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon *(Trichur-North):* We are not questioning his abilities here.

Mr. Joseph Pettah *(Audr):* Perhaps it might be that those proposed were not qualified to serve in the committee, he mentioned another member. I do not quarrel. I pointed some of those omissions. The Hon'ble Secretary was pleased to say that Manu Subedhar was an eminent man. Nobody had any quarrel over that. All of us are agreed that that was an acquisition, made by the Government. He said it was a nucleus. In that nucleus certain persons who ought to be there are not there. Of course those members who are in the committee can go round and collect information. All that is admitted. It is the nucleus that discusses the

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matters and shapes the policy and forms conclusions in those deliberations. After giving evidence the other members have no voice. The deliberations would be conducted by the members of the committee. These men who are so widely connected with the important industries in the State ought to be relied upon to mend matters and the possibilities, both industrial and commercial of the State. They have made an impression that they have been gathering practical experience. The Hon'ble Member for Mulakunathukavu said that it may not be practical experience. Surely that was also my point. What practical experience can be expected from people coming from outside? They have an important place and that is to guide the deliberations. The practical experience connected with the fundamental facts comes only from members who are practically, vitally and widely connected with the industrial possibilities of the State. These names ought to have been there. Anyhow I do not want to press the cut. The position has been explained and I would like with the sanction of the House to withdraw the motion.

Cut motion, by leave, withdrawn

Demand, put and carried

The House rose for lunch at 1-30 p. m. and re-assembled at 2-30 p. m. with the Hon'ble President in the Chair.

(2) Rs. 1,365 under "17-(c) Criminal Justice—Contingencies—Purchase and Repair of Furniture".

(3) Rs. 781 under "17-(c) Criminal Justice—Miscellaneous".

(4) Rs. 1,500 under "17-(c) Criminal Justice—Contingencies—Refunds".

(5) Rs. 10,264 under "17-(c) Criminal Justice—Temporary Establishment".

Mr. B. V. K. Menon *(Joint Secretary to Government):* I rise to move for additional allotments of Rs. 1,365, Rs. 781, Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 10,264 under "17-Criminal Justice Purchase and Repair of Furniture, Miscellaneous, Refunds and Temporary Establishment". The reasons for the additional requirements are mentioned in the notes to the Members of the Standing Finance Committee. I request that the House may be pleased to vote the grants.

Demands put and carried

(6) Rs. 9 under "6-Excise—Cranganur—Dearness Allowance".

Mr. B. V. K. Menon *(Joint Secretary to Government):* I request that the House will be pleased to vote Rs. 9 under "6 Excise—Cranganur—Dearness allowance".

Demand put and carried

(7) Rs. 530 under "32-Industries (Reserved)—Cochin Tanneries—Other charges".

Mr. C. J. Mathew *(Joint Secretary to Government):* I beg to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 530 under "32-Industries (Reserved)—Cochin Tanneries—Other charges". I request that the grant may be made.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* I oppose the motion for grant. It is well-known that the Ply-wood factory is given some patronage by the Government. The Ply-wood factory has been misusing that patronage to some extent. It is a well-known fact that some oil cakes which were purposely stored by the Government in the Mukundapuram taluk manure depot...

Mr. President: Order, order. The Hon'ble Member is not in order in raising on a demand for supplementary grant any question which does not directly arise out of this grant.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* It arises. No patronage should be given to the company which had been getting the manure and which has been swindling the Government. Such a company should not be given that concession. Those oil cakes should have been used for agricultural purposes.

Mr. President: Order, order. The Hon'ble Member is taking it for granted that this lementary demand is for a concession to the concern.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* It is a concession.

Mr. C. J. Mathew *(Joint Secretary to Government):* It is not a concession. Government ound to maintain this road even otherwise.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar *(Nellayi):* Then, how does it come under industries? Is it not under Public Works?

Mr. C. J. Mathew *(Joint Secretary to Government):* That aspect will be considered.

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Demand put and carried

(8) Rs. 1,250 under "1-Land Revenue—4-K. A. Samajam".

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar):* I beg to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 1,250 under "1-Land Revenue—4 K. A. Samajam—(*iii*)—Contingencies". The buildings of the K. A. Samajam which were taken over required repairs. All those repairs were attended to by the Chief Engineer, and the bill was sent to my department. It was found when the bill came that there was no allotment. The work was attended to last year and the bill had to be paid this year. The amount covers that expenditure. I request that it may be sanctioned.

Demand put and carried

(9) Rs. 3,637 under "1-Land Revenue—D—Contingencies".

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar):* I beg to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 3,637 under "1-Land Revenue—D—Contingencies" (*d*)—rent, and taxes". We have to pay income-tax for the irrigation cess which we realise from lands situated in British India near the Chittur Taluk. Under the new Income-tax Act income-tax has to be paid in advance under section 18-A. Till last year we were paying only one year's tax at a time. This year we have to pay last year's tax as well as this year's tax. Out of this year's allotment the amount that was due last year was paid. This amount is due for making the advance payment of the tax for this year 1944-45. Hereafter the payment is going to be made in advance. We shall get interest at 2 per cent on the advance payment.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* May I know what will be the total income that our Government get by the sale of irrigation water.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar):* So far as the British Lands are concerned it is about Rs. 9 thousand and odd.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* May I know whether the Government has taken into their head to address the Government of India to exclude this Tax. We are giving water for agricultural purposes. Government would do well to bring this matter to the authorities concerned to get a reduction of this tax.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar):* It is a question of amending the Income-tax Act. It is a small amount.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* It is upon a principle that I say this.

Mr A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar):* We are getting money for water we are supplying. It is not a question of agricultural income.

Demand put and carried

(10) Rs. 18 under "1-Land Revenue—D—Contingencies—(*c*)—Cleaning Charges".

(11) Rs. 1,050 under "1-Land Revenue—D—Contingencies—(*i*)—Miscellaneous".

(12) Rs. 312 under "1-Land Revenue—A—(*f*)—Temporary Establishment".

(13) Rs. 150 under "11-Land Revenue—B—Dearness Allowance".

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar):* I request that next four items may be allowed to be moved together Rs. 18 under "1-Land Revenue—D—Contingencies—(*c*)—cleaning charges", Rs. 1,050 under "1-Land Revenue—D—Contingencies—(*i*)—Miscellaneous", Rs. 312 under "1-Land Revenue—A-(*f*)—Temporary Establishment", Rs. 150 under "1-Land Revenue—Dearness allowance".

For the Special Assistant to hold his enquiries in the town of Trichur a shed was constructed where the persons to whom the amounts are due may appear and give their evidence. There was no room available in the buildings that were there and so a shed was constructed. One of the items of purpose is for sweeping charges of this shed. A Bench Clerk and two peons were also appointed; their pay, dearness allowance and T. A. constitute the other items.

Contingencies—Miscellaneous. This is for publication in the various papers. Originally we were publishing in three papers. Subsequently the number was increased with a view to give greater publicity to these claims.

Demands put and carried

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14. Rs. 3488 under 1—Land Revenue—(c) Supplies and Services (a) Maintenance of Survey of Records

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar):* I beg to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 3,488 under 1—Land Revenue—Supplies and Services—Maintenance of survey records. To maintain the survey marks between the two States on the frontiers between Travancore and Cochin on the bank of the Periyar river, amounts have to be spent from time to time when these survey marks are spoiled and obliterated. Last year a few of these had to be repaired and some of those washed away had to be reconstructed. The cost as increased by 337 per cent of the estimated charges. The amount provided in the budget was not sufficient to meet the Chief Engineer's bills because of the 337 per cent increase which was not anticipated. I pray that the amount may be sanctioned.

Demand put and carried

15. Rs. 300 under 19—Cattle pounds—Commission

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar):* I pray that an additional allotment of Rs. 300 may be granted under 19—Cattle Pound Commission—by transfer from 1 Land Revenue—Anti-rabic treatment. The amount provided under this head was found insufficient because the number of cattle impounded and taken care of was much more and therefore the amount was insufficient. Fortunately we have got some little savings under Anti-rabic treatment. I am asking for a transfer from one head to another. I request that the allotment may be sanctioned.

CUT MOTION

Mr. Joseph Pettah *(Adoor):* I beg to move for a *reduction of rupee one in the allotment of Rs. 300 for cattle pound commission.* The purpose is to bring *to the notice of the Government the indifference shown by the officers concerned in impounding stray cattle.* Before I proceed to offer any opinion I would ask the Government who are the officers or persons, who are concerned in catching and impounding stray cattle.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar):* Different sets of persons are intended to do the two different functions. So far as the actual seizing is concerned sections 10 and 11 of the Cattle Trespass Act will show.—

"All officers of police shall, when required aid in preventing (a) resistence to such seizures and (b) rescues from persons making such seizures. Persons in charge of public roads, pleasure grounds, plantations, canals, drainage-works, embankments and the like and officers of police may seize, or cause to be seized, any cattle doing damage to such roads, grounds, plantations canals, drainage-works, embankments and the like or the sides or slopes of such roads, canals, drainage-works or embankments or found straying thereon, and shall send them or cause them to be sent within 24 hours to the nearest pound."

Mr. Joseph Pettah *(Adoor):* May I know, what was the total number of cattle impouned in 1118 and 1119.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar):* That requires notice.

Mr. Joseph Pettah *(Adoor):* That information I am afraid ought to have been ready.

Mr. President.— Order, order. If the Honourable Member wished to get the information, he might have given previous notice that he required it, in which case, I am sure, it would be forthcoming.

***Mr. Joseph Pettah** *(Adoor):* I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that there is a large number of cattle straying in the village parts and is only a very small proportion of these animals that are actually caught and impounded in the pounds. Any body who has gone into the villages can vouch for this fact. Of course I must be in possession of statistics to place before this House any statistics because it is not fallen to my lot to rome about to take the exact number of cattle straying on the roads. The cut motion is with regard to the negligence. The negligence is with regard to the responsibility of the members and therefore it is that I thought that this information might be in the possession of Government. I have very little to say on this except to request the Government that at least in the future more vigilance might be shown in impounding cattle that are wandering on the roads. When once they get into the compound the owner had right to catch them. Very often it is a very difficult affair to catch the animals. Those who in charge of the roads should see that all those animals that are straying are caught and sent to the pound.

*Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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Mr. President.— Does the Honourable Member propose to have a man for every mile of road to prevent cattle straying on the road ? Has as he thought what the bill would be ?

Mr. Joseph Pettah *(Adoor):* I do not go to the extent of saying that there should be a man for every mile. The only thing is that the Government should provide sufficient number of people to see that such cattle are impounded.

Mr. President.— Does the Honourable Member suggest what would be a sufficient number of people ?

Mr. Joseph Pettah *(Adoor):* That would be left to the Government for consideration.

Mr. President.— If the Honourable Member is objecting on that ground, it is for him to put forward a constructive proposal.

Mr. Joseph Pettah *(Adoor):* Considering the mileages of the roads of the State which information must of course with the Government I believe they are in a position to say how many will be required for that. Off hand I cannot say that. I only bring to the notice of the Government that there are a large number of animals straying and proper measures may be taken so that the cultivators concerned may not have the trouble of watching whether the animal gets into the compounds.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* The proposal of the Honourable Member for Adoor is to have additional allotment. I do not agree to that. But the Government ought to be fully aware that the straying cattle is a great menace to agriculture. It is enough for the time being if the Government raises the fees to be collected from the owners of the cattle each day. Generally the ryots will be vigilent to impound such animals. If the fines collected are higher the owners of cattle will not allow them to stray and cause damage to the crops.

Mr. K. Narayana Menon *(Mulankunnathukavu):* May I know, Sir, what the commission is.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar):* Commission is the amount given to the pound keeper. So far as I am aware no case has ever been brought to my notice or to the notice of the officers who are supervising that work, that any cattle that had been seized and taken to the pound was not accepted by the Village parvathiam or pound keeper. Therefore there is no ground for this cut motion. What is stated here is the indifference shown by the officers concerned in impounding stray cattle. So far as the Revenue Department is concerned it has nothing to do with seizing of cattle. In the matter of seizing, unless you make out, a case that public roads are damaged by cattle and that they are not impounded inspite of such damage being caused, there is no case for complaint. In reply to Honourable Member for Kunnamkulam I may say that under section 12 we are given power." For every head of cattle impounded the pound keeper shall levy a fine according to the scale. Provided that when it appears to the Government from the report of the Magistrate of a District (since been transferred to the Diwan Peishkar) that in any local area subject to the jurisdiction or control of such officer, cattle are habitually allowed to trespass on land and damage crops or produce thereon the Government may, by notification in the Gazette, direct that, for every head of cattle of any kind specified therein which may be seized within such local area and impounded as aforesaid, the pound keeper shall levy such fine, not exceeding double the fine mentioned in the foregoing scale as may be described in the notification.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* The price of cattle has gone very high so doubling won't be enough. It must be raised to ten times. Then only ryots will feel the difficulty. No owner of cattle will grudge to pay one or two rupees.

***Mr. Joseph Pettah** *(Adur):* In moving the cut motion I do not mean any particular reflection on the officers of the Revenue Department. If they want to impound cattle must be brought to them. I ment all the officers of the Government. I am glad that the Hon'ble Member for Revenue has taken it in that light. The other part of the explanation has come rather as a surprise. According to that there is provision only for catching animals which have done damage to the roads and are we to wait and see whether animal doing damage to the road and catch it only after it does any damage and not under the presumption that the animal straying is likely to do damage.

Mr. President: Order, order. Is the Hon'ble Member suggestinng an amendment to the Act?

Mr. Joseph Pettah *(Adur):* I am just saying that the explanation given shows that the powers are restricted.

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* Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member

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Mr. President: The explanation given was in terms of the Act.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar)*: There has been no case that anybody has been hit by any cattle straying. Before taking such matters to the notice of the Government it would be better to take the facts to the notice of the officers. It does not concern my department. It is not my business to single out my department. Police officers are the officers who should do this work. Even there I say before the matter is brought before this House the matter must be taken to thenotice of the officers so that steps might be taken by those responsible for it.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar *(Nellayi)*: Animals have also every right to walk along the public roads.

Mr. Joseph Pettah *(Adur)*: Government might do well to give direction to the officers to catch these animals that are straying. Once suggestion has been thrown by the Hon'ble Member for Revenue that you might inform the officers concerned before bringing it to the notice of the Government. I am afraid the officers might regard it as an encroachment of the right. They would say if you have got a complaint you can take it to the Council. Suppose they give such a retort we will be looking very small. The position of the Government seems to be that the cattle is impounded only when it has done damage. When the cattle enters the compound can it be caught of ,or is it only after damages done.

Mr. A. Madhava Prahhu *(Diwan Peishkar)*: Cattle trespassing and doing damage. We have to administer the law as it is.

Mr. Joseph Pettah *(Adur)*: The difficulty would be a man would have to look after an animal to see whether it has done some damage then catch such animal. With these remarks I beg leave the House to withdraw my motion.

Cut motion, by leave, withdrawn.

Demand put and carried.

16. Rs. 200 under "19-cattle pounds—Feeding".

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar)*: I beg to move for an additional grant of Rs. 200 under 19-Cattle pound Feeding, by transfer from 1-Land Revenue anti-rabic treatment. That is for the same item one is for commission and the other for feeding charges.

Mr. K. Narayana Menon *(Mulakunnathukavu)*: May I know what is the rate per head of cattle.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar)*: It is rather low. We have now proposed higher charges.

Mr. K. Narayana Menon *(Mulakunnathukavu)*: May I know what it is.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar)*: I think it is 3 as to 4 as.

Mr. K. Narayana Menon *(Mulakunnathukavu)*: Will the amount be raised in view of this proposal.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar)*: It will be doubled.

Demand put and carried.

17. Rs. 1,125 under "39—Miscellaneous—3 (c) Grain Purchase—Establisment".

18. Rs. 540 under "39—Miscellaneous—3 (c) Gran Purchase—Dearness allowance".

19. Rs. 3,140 under "39—Miscellaneous—3 (c) Grain Purchase—Other Charges".

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar)*: 17—19. A few new hands had to be appointed. For two additional clerks to the each of the Taluk Offices as in connection with the grain purchase, grant of dearness allowance and grant of car allowance to grain purchase Tahsildars for the purchase of Viruppu and Mundakan crops and the grant of hire charges of a country boat to the Parvathiam of Kumbalanghi the following additional charges of Rs. 1,125 for grain purchase establishment, 540 dearness allowance and 3,140 under other charges are required. I request that the same may be sanctioned.

Demands put and carried.

20. Rs. 12,691 under "39—Miscellaneous—3 (c) Grain Purchase—Establisnment".

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar)*: I beg to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 12,691 under 39—Miscellaneous—3 (c) grain purchase—Establishment. Consequent on the appointment of 21 grain purchase assistants and 31 peons in connection with the purchase

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of the Verippu corps the extension of the term of the Tahsildars of Cochin-Kanayannur and Chittur and the re-allocation of duties of the village officers for the more efficient working of the grain purchase scheme this additional allotment is required. The Revenue Inspectors are not in a position to devote their full time towards this work. These grain purchase assistants were given complete charge of this work and they were asked to supervise the work of the parvathiams. Till the end of Karkadagam last the parvathiams were looking after grain purchase work and the revenue work. The revenue work was suffering very badly, precedence being always given to grain purchase work. It is very difficult to expect both these items of work to be done with any efficiency by the same set of people. Therefore a proposal for change was made and it has been sanctioned. One set of Parvathiams are now exclusively made to devote their time for grain purchase. For revenue work the Menons have been promoted as additional Parvathiams. They are asked to look after the collection work and other revenue work. Additional Menons who were there before to assist the existing staff of Parvathiam are now Menons in charge and in that way the division of labour has been effected with a view to see both items of work are carried on without any clash and with the greatest efficiency that is possible. Therefore there has been a little increased expenditure, that is, instead of one Parvathiam there are now two Parvathiams—one to do the Revenue side and the other the Paddy purchase side. As a consequence, additional Menons who were paid Rs. 15 have stepped into the shoes of the Menons and are getting Rs. 16. There is a small extra expenditure. These various items which I have just mentioned make up the total amount. I request that the House may be pleased to grant the allotment.

Cut motion

* **Mr. Joseph Pettah** *(Adur):* I move that the allotment of Rs. 12,691 for grain purchase under 39—Miscellaneous—3(c) be reduced by one rupee. My purpose is only to point out to the Government that it is highly desirable that the paddy purchased in the State should be sold from the ration shop as paddy itself wherever possible and not and rice as is being done as at present. This is a matter in which the public is feeling very keenly. At any rate I do feel very keenly. The present system is very highly undesirable and is working very serious hardships to the people and cause very serious detriment to their health. Before proceding further may I just ask for information what is the total quantity of paddy purchased in 1119 and whether any portion of that quantity has been or was distributed as paddy itself.

Rao Sahib M. M. Paul *(Director of Food Supplies):* The total paddy purchased in 1119 is nearly 54 lakhs. Of these about 2,33,000 were sold as paddy itself.

Mr. Joseph Pettah *(Adur):* In what parts of the State may I know?

Rao Sahib M. M. Paul *(Director of Food Supplies):* Mostly in Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk and to some extent in Chittur and to a small extent in Talappalli and Mukundapuram.

Mr. Joseph Pettah *(Adur):* I am not asking with reference to seed. I am asking with reference to what has been given to consumption purposes.

Rao Sahib M. M. Paul *(Director of Food Supplies):* It is for consumption purposes.

Mr. Joseph Pettah *(Adur):* Even that will show that a very large quantity is distributed only after conversion into rice. This conversion into rice as is done at present takes away all the nutritive value of the paddy and is giving to the consumers a substance which is very very bad. When we consider with reference to health I can speak from my own experience, I am a ration card holder. This point was brought to the notice of the officers concerned, the Director of Food Supplies long, long ago and the reply was that every precaution was being taken in those days to see that the owners of the mills give to the Government very good rice. The difficulty I pointed out was that these mill-owners boiled the paddy again and again, they put the paddy for purpose of stocking into the self same water with the result the paddy gets a very bad smell and secondly there is over boiling and on account of these two things the resulting rice is of inferior quality. Again, what was called puzhukalalari contains *puzhu, Kallu* and *ari*. There is much truth in that. We find it from experience that it contain, nel'u also. So I would urge upon the Government that it is a very serious crime, I must say sin that all this available paddy which is very good, that is purchased by the State should be so spoiled before it is distributed to the public. What is the harm if it is distributed as paddy itself, I do not know. There may be some administrative difficulties which I submit are not insurmountable. If proper care is taken, I am sure wherever possible at least in the case of weekly ration card ho'ders, who take a very good quantity, this may be distributed as paddy itself. In Travancore I understand that the paddy purchased in the land was mostly if not wholly distributed

* Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member

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as paddy itself. I do not know whether there is any change now. I am speaking with reference to the conditions prevailing some time ago. In the houses we take particular care to see that the paddy is not overboiled. You know very well that if there is over boiling the paddy looses much of its nutritive value. 75 to 95 per cent of the stock of rice that we get is only a shadow for a diet. That is a crime, I should say, on the part of the Food Supply Department. I congratulate them on the services they are doing. I also admit that in a matter like this where the department is new and where the department has to deal with abnormal conditions, there may be blunders committed without any fault on the part of the officers concerned. Therefore I am not blaming any particular officer. It may be incidental to the exigencies of the case. But when a matter like this has come to the notice of the higher authorities there is no serious objection to adopt such a system. I would suggest to the Government that that experiment may be tried and the paddy which is purchased may be distributed as paddy itself, in which case the people will be getting good food. Now it is very unwholesome food they are getting. In the long run this unwholesome food is producing various diseases. I am afraid if you make enquiries, you will find, that the health of people has deteriorated. Of course, there are other causes also. One cause of deterioration is over boiling paddy and distributing it as rice. So I would suggest that this change may be adopted by the Government, and for that purpose I am commending this for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* On a point information the distribution in kind of paddy was only to the extent of 2 lakhs out of 54 lakhs commandeered. Was it due to the want of request from the consumers to get in kind or was it due to some other cause.

Rao Sahib M. M. Paul *(Director of Food Supplies):* This subject has been brought before the House more than once. There has been an honest attempt to see whether the entire paddy purchased could not be issued from our ration shops in the shape of paddy itself. On account of some difficulties it was not found feasible. In the first place we want a comparatively larger storage accommodation to handle the entire quantity of paddy we are purchasing and distributing. One of our difficult problem at present is godown accommodation. Unless the present available accommodation is enlarged considerably it will not be possible to find enough space for stocking paddy for distribution.

Mr. President : But what is the proportion of space required for paddy and rice ?

Rao Sahib M. M. Paul *(Director of Food Supplies) :* The space that is required for paddy would be almost double the space required for rice. Then we get paddy not always in perfect condition. There are some varieties of paddy which require to be converted into rice immediately. If it is kept for some time it will deteriorate. It is not safe to keep paddy unless it is in a very dry condition. Another difficulty is want of transport facility. There are great difficulties in getting waggons and even bullock carts are not available in sufficient numbers. On account of the difficulty of getting petrol we cannot use lorries freely. There is then the fact that a fair portion of the people wants their ration to be in rice itself. It is always difficult to store both paddy and rice in the ration shops. All these are practical difficulties. In some places wherever we have issued paddy—there are complaints for getting rice. As regards the quantity of milled rice, there is a tendency on the part of mill-owners to over-soak and over boil paddy which causes the deterioration. To avoid this temptation we have informed them that we do not want any fixed proportion of rice from the mills. They have only to give us whatever can be obtained. There are officers of Government to closely supervising the working of the mills. The quality has improved. There is still a complaint that the taste is not good. We propose to conduct cooking experiments to test the quality of rice supplied to the various shops and if there is anything wrong we will take disciplinary action against the mill-owners.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* It is not Government's reply.

Mr. President : Order, order. It was Government reply.

Mr. Joseph Pettah *(Adur):* From the explanation given by the Government I find that there are officers who would look into these facts.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* I would appeal to the Chair to allow us to speak.

Mr. President : The Hon'ble Members had the opportunity to rise and speak before. As none rose I called upon the Government to reply.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* I had asked for information.

Mr. President : You got the answer. If it is the general wish on the part of the Hon'ble Members to discuss the matter further I am quite prepared to give an opportunity.

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Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: Sir, the distribution of paddy instead of distribution of rice is a very important question and I for one do not think a definite proposal can now be brought before the Government or this House because the opportunity for corruption and fraud will increase, down from the licensed dealers, fair price shop-keepers up to the Tahsildars, if paddy itself is going to be distributed. Of course there may be an advantage of having the bran and other things for the poor people. Also there is the advantage on the other side as the Hon'ble Member for Food has replied; the poor people especially the labouring classes may be wanting rice. This question has to be very seriously tackled. I know instances in villages in Talappalli Taluk of poor people getting only one-fourth of the quantity of paddy as rice when it was converted into rice, it was from fair price shops that this paddy was purchased. The agriculturists from whom paddy was commandeered get more chances to swindle the Government in co-operation with these underlings of the Government by adding chaff to the paddy. From there it commences. Thanks to the grain-purchasing staff, I mean the Tahsildars, we must say that they have been doing as best as possible and they are above corruption, below that there may be more chances for corruption than at present. That aspect has also to be considered. The grain is to be distributed through fair price shops which are in charge of men who do not get sufficient for their maintenance and so they have to go in for some other means. That aspect has to be considered first. That is the more serious aspect of the question. The transporting trouble will be more if grain is transported. Every one knows that the volume of rice will be half the volume of paddy roughly. Any way this question has to be seriously considered by the Food Council of which I think the Hon'ble Member for Adur is also a Member. This must be tackled very well or some additional staff may be appointed in all fair price shops and licensed shops to remove chaff from the paddy delivered, just as there are servants in the graneries of landlords, I mean, the graneries of the Hon'ble Member for Landholders and other Nambudiri Members to remove the chaff, or some provision may be made for "Pathiruvasi" (the reduction for chaff). All these things have to be very carefully considered, and some definite policy or procedure has to be followed. With these few words I resume my seat.

* മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: സർ, കഴിയുന്നേടത്തോളം നെല്ലുതന്നെ വിതരണം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു് ഇതിനുമുമ്പു് ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അരിതന്നെ വേണമെന്നുള്ള ചില സ്ഥലത്തു് അരിതന്നെ കൊടുക്കുക. അതല്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ നെല്ലു കൊടുക്കുക; ഈ ഒരു ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പലപ്പോഴും ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനോടു് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. സാധാരണ തമ്പുരാക്കന്മാരുടെ അടുത്തും, നമ്പൂതിരിമാരുടെ അടുത്തും ഞങ്ങൾ ചെന്നാൽ നെല്ലിനു നെല്ലുതിരെന്നും, അരിക്കു് കല്ലരിയെന്നും, കഞ്ഞിക്കു് കരിക്കാടിയെന്നും പറയാവുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ കിട്ടുന്ന അരി കല്ലരിയാണു്. ഇപ്പോൾ കുടിക്കുന്നതു കരിക്കാടിയാണു്. ഇതുകൂടാതെ കഴിക്കുവാൻവേണ്ടിയാണു് ആവശ്യമുള്ളവർക്കു് നെല്ലു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു് പറയുന്നതു്. നെല്ലു് വാങ്ങുന്നതിനു നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള തഹസീൽദാർമാർ അവരവർ കഴിയുന്ന എല്ലാ പരിശ്രമങ്ങളും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അവരുടെ കീഴിലുള്ള പാവ്വത്യക്കാരന്മാർ പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള അഴിമതികളും ചെയ്തു തഴമ്പിച്ചുകൂടരാണു്. ഒരിക്കലും നെല്ലു് ശരിയായിട്ടു കിട്ടുകയില്ല. അവർ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന നെല്ലിൽ പതിരു് ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടാകും. ഒരിക്കൽ നെല്ലു് വാങ്ങുവാൻ ചെന്നതായ ഒരു പാവ്വത്യക്കാരൻ പതിരു് വാങ്ങിക്കൂട്ടിയതായിട്ടുള്ള വിവരത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ ഫുഡ് ഡയറക്ടർക്കു് എഴുതി അയക്കുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി അദ്ദേഹം യാതൊരു നടപടിയും എടുത്തതായിട്ടു ഞാൻ കേട്ടിട്ടില്ല. എതു് വിധമായാലും തഹസീൽദാർമാർ ആത്മാർത്ഥമായിട്ടു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ അവരുടെ കീഴിലുള്ള പാവ്വത്യക്കാരന്മാർ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ പാവ്വത്യക്കാരന്മാരെ നെല്ലു് വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ജോലിയിൽനിന്നു് മാറ്റി ആ സ്ഥാനത്തു കുറെ സ്കൂൾമാസ്റ്റർമാരെ വെച്ചാൽ ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള അഴിമതികളും ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു് തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ എം. നാണുമേനോൻ: അവരേയും ഈ കള്ളത്തരം പഠിപ്പിക്കുവാനാണോ?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: എങ്ങിനെയായാലും സ്കൂൾമാസ്റ്റർമാർ കൈക്കൂലിയും മറ്റും വാങ്ങിച്ചു ശീലമില്ലാത്തവരായതുകൊണ്ടു് അവരെ നിയമിച്ചാൽ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള അഴിമതിക്കു് കുറച്ചു ഭേദമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നുള്ള ബോദ്ധ്യം എനിക്കുണ്ടു്. ഞാൻ പല സ്ഥലത്തും ചുറ്റി നടക്കുന്ന ഒരാളായതുകൊണ്ടു് എനിക്കു കാണുവാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കള്ളത്തരങ്ങൾ ഞാൻ

* Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുത്തീട്ടുണ്ട്. ആഫീകാർഡുകാക്ക് കഴിയുന്നതും നെല്ല് കൊടുക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കും അധികം നല്ലതു്. ചേലക്കരയിൽനിന്നു് നെല്ലുവാങ്ങി മില്ലുചെയ്തു ചിറക്കു് വിതരണം ചെയ്യുവാൻ കൊടുത്തയക്കുന്നു. അതിനു ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് ചാർജ്ജോടുകൂടി ഒരു പറ അരിക്കു നാ. ക. ഉ ൫ണ.യാണു് വിലവരുന്നതു്. ഉക. ന്യണ.ക്കു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് നെല്ലു് വാങ്ങീട്ടു് എതാണ്ടു് പത്തണയോളം അതിന്മേൽ ലാഭമെടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് കച്ചവടത്തിനല്ല, പുറപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതു്, ജനങ്ങളെ രക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടിയാണു്. മഹാരാജാവു് തിരുമനസ്സിലെ പ്രജകളെല്ലാവരും ക്ഷേമത്തോടുകൂടി കഴിയണമെന്നുള്ള വിചാരത്തോടുകൂടിയാണു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് ഇതിനു മുന്നിട്ടിറങ്ങീട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു പ്രത്യേകം ഓർക്കണം. "യഥാരാജാതഥാപ്രജ"യെന്നുള്ള തത്വത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി തന്റെ പ്രജകളെല്ലാവരും സുഖമായി കഴിയണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയാണു് മഹാരാജാവു് തിരുമനസ്സിലെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നുള്ള വസ്തുത ഒരിക്കലും വിസ്മരിക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതാണു്. ഈ ഉദ്ദേശത്തിനു വിപരീതമായി എതെങ്കിലും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവർക്കു് ഒരു ചെറിയ പണിഷ്മെന്റു് ഒന്നും കൊടുത്താൽ പോരാ. ഒരു ശിക്ഷ മാത്രമെ മഹാരാജാവു് തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടു് ഒഴിവാക്കീട്ടുള്ളു. അതായതു് തൂക്കിക്കൊല്ലൽ. അതുകൂടാതെയുള്ള മറ്റു സകല ശിക്ഷകളും ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവർക്കു് കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്.

പിന്നെ നെല്ലിന്റെ തവിടിലാണു് വിറ്റമിൻ കൂടുതലുള്ളതു്. അതു് പാകത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ പുഴുങ്ങി മില്ലുചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിന്റെ ഗുണമെല്ലാം പോകുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധവെച്ചു് കഴിയുന്നോടത്തോളം നെല്ലുതന്നെ കൊടുക്കുവാൻ പരിശ്രമിക്കണം. അതല്ലാതെ ഇതു് ഒരു കച്ചവടംചെയ്തു ലാഭമുണ്ടാക്കി അഞ്ചുറുപ്പികാരും, എണ്ണൂറുപ്പികാരുമായ വലിയ, വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ നന്നാക്കാൻ പരിശ്രമിക്കാതെ പൊതുജനക്ഷേമത്തിനുവേണ്ടി മാത്രമാണു് ഇതു് നിലകൊള്ളുന്നതെന്നുള്ള ബോധം ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു പ്രത്യേകം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നു മാത്രമെ ഞാൻ ഈയവസരത്തിൽ പറയുന്നുള്ളു.

***Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar** *(Nellayi)*: Sir, what are the difficulties pointed out by the Government for not distributing paddy as paddy? One of the points raised by the Member for Food Supplies is want of godowns. There are graneries and graneries in the Villages of Jenmies where paddy can be stored and they can be locked up and there are any number of officers in the Supply Department who can take care of that paddy and they can distribute this paddy to the fair price shops. So there is no difficulty of finding out godowns. Then again by distributing paddy there is another advantage. That is poor people who purchase paddy can get the full benefit of that because when it is husked they get the whole quantity of rice and they get the bran also and the price also will be less. So in that way also they are benefitted. So I think it is high time to distribute paddy as paddy.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri)*: Sir, the proposition before the House is one on which much can be said on both sides. On a first impression, arguments, telling arguments can be advanced by saying that paddy as such should be distributed amongst the Public. The arguments I do not wish to dilate upon, they are well-known. Equally telling arguments could be advanced to say that it is not proper or possible to distribute paddy as such. We have to look at this proposition from this two-faced aspect of the case. In such cases the rule is which method gives us the balance of convenience and the facility for working. Viewed from that angle the Hon'ble Member who is the author of this cut himself would, himself say that the proposition that he has brought before this House is not one which can be forced upon the Government or seriously requested to be accepted by the Government. We are grateful, Sir, the Hon'ble Member for Food Supplies as also the Government for the very useful pieces of information supplied to us through the Administration Report of the Food Supplies Department for the year 1118, regarding which much had been stated and severely stated in this House during the Budget Session. There are paragraphs in this report, Sir, which are categorical statements of very arresting facts on certain aspects of this very question. On the question in hand, at pages 7 and 8 of Administration Report for 1118 in Paragraph 31, this subject has been considered in its detail. This House soon after the rationing system preceded by the commandeering system so boldly adumberated by the Government had occasion to stress this aspect. There were

*Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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very persuasive speeches made with a view to convince the Government that paddy as such may be distributed amongst the consumers. The Government, I am glad to say, responded to the wishes of this House and tried the experiment that was suggested by this House and placed before the Government by them. And the results of the experiments of the Government are here categorically stated here in the report. A study of that, a reading of that, will clearly show that the balance of convenience on this matter which I prefaced with the remark that much may be said on both sides, is in continuing the system that we are now following namely the distribution of rice and not paddy. I shall with your leave, Sir, read an extract from that paragraph.

"The retail sale of paddy was attempted at the start, but had to be given up because of practical difficulties. When the paddy purchased by Government was given for milling, the mill-owners took delivery of the paddy from the place of purchase. But when the milling of paddy was attempted to be stopped the services of mill-owners could no longer be obtained. Other agencies were not forthcoming to take up the work of transport at reasonable rates. The officers experienced considerable difficulty regarding transport and storage. A huge staff was found necessary. Issue of ration in the shape of paddy was not liked also by a section of the public, especially those living in towns. Our rice supply from outside is mostly as rice. There were also complications created by the fact that paddy was liable to shrinkage which varied with the variety and dryness of the paddy stored. Wet paddy has a tendency to sprout and become unfit for consumption unless milled immediately. It was not always possible, especially in rainy season, so get paddy in well-dried condition. Rapid movements of stock was found difficult in the case of paddy which, owing to its increased volume, took comparatively longer time and larger number of vehicles to move from one place so another".

If these arguments will not be considered by the Hon'ble Member or any other Hon'ble Member who has supported the cut, to continue the system of Rice Ration, no argument can convince them. Those who are unwilling to be convinced will certainly be not convinced and an attempt at that is simply futile. I, therefore, oppose the cut.

Rao Sahib M. M. Paul *(Director of Food Supplies):* I only wish to answer an observation made by the Hon'ble Member for Mukundapuram Ezhuvas who said that he had some occasion to inform me about the conduct of some subordinates. I may inform the House that in all those cases enquiries were made and action taken wherever necessary. Then he raised another issue, *viz.*, about motive. There is no motive. It is not to secure a higher price for rice that we are converting paddy into rice. We are experiencing difficulties to distribute paddy as such. Selling price of rice has been fixed entirely on different considerations as has been already explained in the House on a previous occasion. There is no idea to make any profit out of it.

***Mr. Joseph Pettah** *(Adur):* Sir, before taking up the various points advanced before the House one by one, I would just refer to the speech just now made by the Hon'ble Member for Vadakkancheri. He was kind enough just to confuse all the transport difficulties, shrinkage difficulties and then come to the speedy conclusion that if these arguments would not convince it would be difficult to convince because one who is convinced against his will, will be of the same opinion still. Having himself stated that there are very serious arguments on both sides, I should once again say that in this respect too he is exhibiting an inconsistency as he has done on a previous occasion.

Let us take the difficulties one by one. The transport difficulties: The milling system has only increased transport difficulties. Instead of distributing paddy among fair price shops the paddy is first taken to the milling centres, that is one line of transport, and from there it has to be transported back again. So I am afraid the present system of distribution of paddy converted into rice involves much larger cost of transportation than would otherwise be incurred if it is distributed as paddy itself.

Then again about the space. The Hon'ble Member for Nellayi has already said that in the villages there would be any amount of space, granaries are available, and that it would not be a serious difficulty at all to preserve paddy as paddy. This difficulty I suppose cannot be advanced as a serious difficulty. Paddy requires double the space, that everybody can understand. But in Cochin State there is enough space for storing paddy as paddy.

Then point No. 3. In the case of certain qualities of paddy they should be immediately converted into rice or otherwise they should be spoiled. I am at a loss to understand which is the quality or variety of paddy which would be immediately spoiled if it is not immediately converted. Paddy if well dried will last for a year or two years. From actual experience everybody knows that paddy can be stored for a longer period, but in fact, rice is likely to deteriorate sooner. I do therefore find there is any meaning in that argument.

*Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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Then again it is stated that there cannot be any motive for mill-owners for spoiling the rice because the Government have asked them to give only the actual out-turn whatever there be, and the out-turn has not been fixed. But everybody knows that there should be some sort of a normal ratio between rice and paddy and the mill-owners will be generally expected to hand over rice according to that normal ratio. And if they could make any extra they could easily dispose off in the black-market and the process which I was just referring to here, that process implies and enables it to have a larger quantity of rice for a given unit of paddy; that is why they are having recourse to the methods of spoiling paddy. Sometime ago the malpractice of the mill-owners reached such a climax that the Government found it necessary to work the scheme in a mill under their own charge, I think at Pudukkad particularly they have taken over a mill and I understand the work is done under the direct supervision of the Government. But there the Government have got only the supervision but the actual operations have to be delegated to some of the subordinates or some people who have to be hired for the purpose. But there also sufficient guarantee would not be had to ensure the proper quality of the rice.

Then the poor labourers coming home at a late hour require rice only and not paddy. I said "wherever possible" paddy should be supplied. I understand in Cochin State even before the War came, people in Ernakulam and Mattancheri used to buy rice in good quantities. There is an argument that if they are given paddy they will find it very difficult. In addition to paddy we are getting foreign supplies of rice and without foreign supplies we could not meet the demand here and all these foreign supplies come in the shape of rice. Let that rice be distributed as rice in the town parts and paddy which is purchased as paddy be distributed in those places where there is a demand for such a distribution.

Then there was the question of chaff being mixed up with paddy. If paddy is delivered direct to the mills or to some other body there may be instances of mixing chaff. But the method of purchasing paddy can continue as it is. The Tahsildars are now purchasing paddy. They can continue to purchase the paddy and then they can see that good quality, without the chaff is delivered to the Government. Then they may pass it on to the Food Department, of course, not by transporting to a particular centre, and the Food Department can arrange for the sale of these things in the ration shops. I fail to see why the distribution of paddy as such will give rise to a greater room for this difficulty—that is mixing of chaff with the paddy.

Then, the Hon'ble Member for Food Supplies said that if paddy is given as paddy then the private consumers get it boiled, take it to the Mills and get it over-milled or over-polished. This has been regulated in Trichur and when we were getting paddy as paddy or when we were having paddy before the regulation came, but the regulation had already come—the regulation in favour of under-milling. I know as a matter of fact that mills insist in under-milling the rice and not over-polishing it. So there is a rule there. The mill-owners can be made not to over-mill or to over-polish it. In the same breath we are told that in the mills which are working under the direction of the Government there are officers of the Department to see that the milling is done in the proper manner. Similarly in the other mills also there may be officers there to see occasionally at least to this so that frauds can be detected and then severe punishments could be meted out. I am glad that the Hon'ble Member for Food Supplies has disclaimed any idea of making a profit on it, though there is suspicion in many minds that this practice is kept up because of the gain that is involved in converting paddy into rice and then distributing it because when it is converted it goes into category of rice and the price of rice has been settled on other considerations. So this paddy also gets the benefit of these considerations and the result is there is a gain. It may not be the intention of the Government but as a matter of fact the result is a gain and a huge gain on these quantities of paddy when it is distributed as rice instead of being distributed as paddy.

I think I have answered every point that was raised either by the Hon'ble Member for Food Supplies or by some other members on this side, and I in my turn would say anybody who is opposing his cut motion should be sufficiently convinced if he has got a dispassionate mind or if he takes a dispassionate view and must be convincing to anybody who is looking on this question from the point of view of the general health of the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja. Neither arguments of conveniences or arguments of administrative difficulties nor any other consideration can stand in the way of distributing paddy as paddy wherever possible. I think I have very little more to say. I have explained all the aspects of the question. I therefore, would press this cut motion to the kind acceptance of the House.

Motion put and lost

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Mr. Joseph Pettah *(Adur):* A poll, Sir.

Ayes

Messrs.

B. M. Peter
K. R. Achyuthan
C. V. Iyyu
Ephraim Ouseph
K. T. Achyuthan
K. S. Panicker
Joseph Pettah
Thattil Kochuvareed
A. Eachara Menon
Chittur Kunjan Nambudiripad
C. N. Ittiravi Nambudiri
V. K. Bhaskara Menon
T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar
A. V. Moothedan
P. P. Devassy
K. M. Ibrahim
P. J. George

Noes

Messrs.

P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan
C. K. Nayar
S. S. Koder
N. Govinda Pai
C. J. Luiz
P. K. Krishnan
P. V. Raphael
V. K. Aravindaksha Menon
Rao Sahib I. N. Menon
Rao Sahib Dr. T. Verghese
A. Madhava Prabhu
Rama Varmha Tampuran
C. J. Mathew
B. V. K. Menon
M. Sivarama Menon
S. Venkateswaran
Rao Sahib M. M. Paul
Khan Sahib Y. M. Roshan

Motion lost, 17 for and 18 against

21. Rs. 5,296 under "39—Miscellaneous—3 (c) Grain Purchase—Establishment"

22. Rs. 2,500 under "39—Miscellaneous—3 (c) Grain Purchase—T. A."

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar):* Sir, I may be allowed to move item Nos. 21 and 22 together.

Mr. President: Yes.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar):* I beg to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 5,296 under "39—Miscellaneous—3 (c) Grain Purchase—Establishment" and Rs. 2,500 under "39—Miscellaneous—3 (c) Grain Purchase —T. A." This is required to pay the dearness allowance to the additional staff. I request the allotments may be sanctioned.

Demands put and carried

23. Rs. 200 under "1—Land Revenue—Remittance of Treasure—Cranganur"

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar):* Sir, I move for an additional allotment of Rs. 200 under "1—Land Revenue—Remittance of Treasure—Cranganur". On account of certain villages of the Mukundapuram Taluk and certain villages of Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk having been added on to Cranganur Taluk for purposes of grain purchase and supplies, more money comes into the treasury and has to be transferred to the Trichur Treasury. More money is therefore, necessary for conveyance. The amount that was originally provided for was only Rs. 30. That is insufficient. I pray that Rs. 200 as an additional allotment may be sanctioned.

Demand put and carried

24. Rs. 20,000 under "29 A. Civil Engineering—Irrigation original"

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon *(Chief Engineer):* Sir, I rise to request this House to allow the transfer of a sum of Rs. 20,000 from the Budget item No. 225/20 for the purpose of doing a new irrigation work—the Poomali High Level Canal Scheme. A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been allotted by this House for the purpose of doing the Desamangalam Lift Irrigation work this year. The estimates have been prepared for the scheme and the scheme has been fully investigated. It was found then that the nature of the country was such that if a Lift Irrigation Scheme is introduced, the cost of irrigation will be exhorbitant, very much more than what the

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yield would justify. I therefore, suggested to Government that unless we have very cheap method of pumping water by Electricity, it may not be justifiable to launch upon the scheme as contemplated. I had at that time also investigated another scheme for irrigating about 500 acres of land near Mulakunnathukavu. I now request this House to kindly allow the transfer of the amount set apart for the Desamangalam Lift Irrigation Scheme to this scheme.

Mr. K. Narayana Menon *(Mulakunnathukavu):* On a point of information, Sir, what is the width of the stream at which the construction is contemplated ?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon *(Chief Engineer):* The width of the stream will be about 22 feet.

Mr. K. Narayana Menon *(Mulakunnathukavu):* And the length?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon *(Chief Engineer):* It has a catchment area of one and a half square miles.

Mr. K. T. Achyuthan *(Ezhuvas-Talappalli):* May I know whether the work has been begun.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon *(Chief Engineer):* No.

Demand put and carried

25. Rs. 750 under "22 Miscellaneous (a) Refund of lapsed deposits—Cranganur"

Mr. P. V. Raphael *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* Sir, I rise to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 750 under "22—Miscellaneous (*a*) Refund of lapsed deposits—Cranganur". This amount is required for the refund of a lapsed deposit which has taken place in Cranganur. The Budget allotment is only Rs. 50 and that is reserved for the normal requirements of the year. I request that the House may be pleased to sanction this additional allotment.

Demand put and carried

26. Rs. 200 under "17—Law and Justice—Copying Charges"

Mr. M. Sivarama Menon *(Advocate-General):* Sir, I beg to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 200 under "17—Law and Justice—Copying Charges". This amount is intended to cover the expenses necessary for taking copies of judgments and depositions in a large number of criminal cases pending before the High Court on account of the Special Laws that are now in force and the grant actually provided for in the Budget on this account is found to be insufficient. Therefore, an additional allotment is necessary.

*Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* Sir, I oppose the motion. I oppose the motion because considerable work by way of copying charges and by taking depositions in all the courts, including the High Court, can be avoided and will not come in, because a policy has recently been enunciated by the Government in the matter of withdrawal of cases. If a case is withdrawn, so much of the work is gone. To-day, during the question time, the Hon'ble the Law Member himself has said that those cases might have been convicted. There was a case, the food adulteration case, I mean, but the Government withdrew it. When cases are being withdrawn by the Government, where is the necessity for spending money for copying charges and other things. So, even if there are special laws and additional criminal cases are cropping up, the ordinary law which ought to be enforced in normal times will not be enforced and cases arising under the ordinary common law and even laws concerning the health of the people, the very life of the people, are being withdrawn and there is no use at all for these records if that is the policy of the Government. I think there is absolutely no necessity to sanction this allotment.

The Hon'ble Minister himself said that the Government would have withdrawn the cases against those Brahmin gentlemen. Every accused in every criminal case will be giving petitions, especially in the Transferred Departments, every one will be putting in petitions and cases will be generally withdrawn, because the Government will think that it is necessary to withdraw. There may be political necessities also for such withdrawals. The elections are coming. There are necessities for withdrawal also. So, under the circumstances, there is absolutely no necessity of allowing this Rs. 200 and Government will not be put into a difficulty for having been over worked in Courts and more money will not have to be spent. So, I oppose the motion for the additional allotment of Rs. 200.

*Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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*Mr. K. M. Ibrahim *(Cranganur)*: Sir, I will support the Government. It is an unusual demonstration of relevancy that has come from that north-western corner.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: Yes, it is a very important corner for relevancies.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim *(Cranganur)*: The Hon'ble Member has considered this demand to be an occasion for ventilating his recurring decimal of grievances against the Government, but the pity of it is, his case seems to be that when a case is prosecuted, it should be convicted.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: It is not so; whenever a case is taken to Court, it should not be withdrawn. The disposal should be left to the Court, either conviction or acquittal.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim *(Cranganur)*: That is, every case once prosecuted should never be withdrawn.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: The Hon'ble the Law Member said the law is defective.

*Mr. K. M. Ibrahim *(Cranganur)*: Even before the Ministry was at all established in Cochin, there have been cases and cases that have been withdrawn and not a murmur of this kind was heard in those days. It is only ever since a section of the House took into their brains to dislike a particular representative of the Government that these new likings and dislikings have cropped up on the arena of Cochin politics. This is my submission. And I seek the indulgence of the Hon'ble Members to the very pertinent point that was brought before their attention this morning that on the merits of the case it was withdrawn. It is against the fundamental of criminal law to convict a man who had no intention of committing an offence. It goes to the root of Penal Law to penalise a man who has done a thing without knowing that he was doing an offence. Intention is the very core of an offence and here is a case of a man having sold ghee without knowing that it was adulterated ghee and to punish that man, I say, it goes against all the morale of Penal Law.

Mr. Ephraim Ouseph *(Narakkal)*: For this Act, no intention is necessary. Mensiria is not necessary.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim *(Cranganur)*: Then the Act is defective in as much as it is against the very principle of criminal law. In any crime, intention is the whole thing. Without the intention of doing a crime, a man cannot be penalised. That is the fundamental jurisprudence, and I am surprised at my Hon'ble Friend from Kunnamkulam taking such irrelevant occasions to repeat his cries against a particular quarter to which he is inclined to dislike.

*Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi)*: Sir, I support this motion. I did not want to take part in this debate, but the Hon'ble Member for Kunnamkulam is persisting in attacking certain actions by certain persons in season and out of season. As the House is aware, I have nothing to do with the Hon'ble Minister.-

Mr. V. K. Bhaskara Menon *(Cranganur)*: Then, sit down.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi)*: The Minister is withdrawing certain prosecutions launched against certain persons. The fundamental principle of judicial administration is that every Government will have the power to withdraw the charge against any person for a certain offence committed. That power every Government will have and should have also. And it is not necessary that for every offence, technical or other offence, the Government should prosecute the person. It is left to the discretion of the Government and every civilised Government is using that discretionary power. The Diwan is representing the Reserved Departments. How many cases are withdrawn in the course of a year by the Departments under him, but there is no trouble about it at all. The Hon'ble Minister withdraws some cases and there is a storm in the tea-cup. When your Party comes into power, you will also do the same thing.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: We do not want to withdraw the cases even if we come into power.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi)*: Yes, you will do it, I know you.

When all the caste-hindu members and Christians presented a memmorial to the then Diwan to withdraw the prosecutions in connection with the Kunnamkulam Kavadi cases, the Hon'ble Member opposed it. That is the super-natural being, that is in the Hon'ble Member.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: I am consistent.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi)*: I know your consistency. There will be a day of reckoning.

This objection is frivolours and absolutely unwarranted. No speech is required from me. The Hon'ble Member for Cranganur has very ably supported the motion. If necessary the House should sanction Rs. 250.

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* Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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Rao Sahib M. Nanu Menon *(Ernakulam):* I am surprised at Mr. Iyyu's notion of criminal law. I have heard a story. I shall narrate it in Malayalam. എനിക്ക് മിസ്റ്റർ ഇയ്യുവിന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തെകുറിച്ചാലോചിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒരു കായ്മാണ് ഓർമ്മയിൽ വരുന്നത്. അതായത് ഒരിക്കൽ ഒരാൾ ഒരു കത്തനാരുടെ അടുക്കൽ കൺഫെഷനുചെന്ന കത്തനാര് അയാളോട് ദൈവത്തിന്റെ കല്പന എത്ര ആണെന്ന ചോദിച്ചു. ഒ എന്ന പറഞ്ഞു. അഞ്ചോ? എന്ന ചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ അല്ല, ഫ ഒ എന്ന മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞു. അതും ശരിയല്ലെന്ന പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ എന്നാൽ ഫ ഠ ഠ എന്ന മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞു. ഈ പറഞ്ഞതൊന്നും ശരിയല്ല, നീ വീണ്ടും പോയി ശരിക്ക പാഠിച്ചിട്ടുവാ എന്ന പറഞ്ഞു കത്തനാര് അയാളെ മടക്കി അയച്ചു. അയാൾ പുറത്തുവന്നപ്പോൾ വേറൊരാൾ കത്തനാരുടെ അടുക്കൽ കൺഫെഷനുപോകാൻ വരുന്നതുകണ്ട് അയാളോട് ദൈവത്തിന്റെ കല്പന എത്ര എന്ന ചോദിച്ചു ഉടനെ 'പത്ത്' എന്ന മറുപടിപറഞ്ഞു. ഉം, ഞാൻ ഫ ഠ ഠ വരെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ട അച്ചൻ സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടില്ല, പിന്നെയാണ നിന്റെ പത്തു, നിന്റെ പത്തുംകൊണ്ടു അങ്ങോട്ടൊല്ല്, എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞതായി ഒരു ചൊല്ലുണ്ട്. അയാളുടെ അറിവുപോലുള്ള അറിവാണ് നമ്മുടെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട കുന്നംകുളം മെമ്പര്ക്ക് ക്രിമിനൽ നടപടിയെകുറിച്ചുള്ള നിയമപരിജ്ഞാനം (ചിരി). That is the nature of the knowledge of criminal law of my friend Mr. Iyyu.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിൽനിന്ന കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഈ ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഏതെങ്കിലും ചില ക്രിമിനൽ കേസ്സുകൾ പിൻവലിച്ചുവെങ്കിൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ കോടതികളിൽ പിന്നെ കേസ്സുകൾ ഒന്നും ഇല്ലെന്നുണ്ടോ? കേസ്സുകൾ പിന്നേയും എത്രയൊ കിടക്കുന്നു. പല സംഗതികളെകൊണ്ടും ചിലപ്പോൾ ചില കേസ്സുകൾ പിൻവലിക്കേണ്ടിവന്നേക്കാം അങ്ങിനെ അഞ്ചാറു കേസ്സുകൾ പിൻവലിച്ചെന്നുവെച്ചു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിൽനിന്ന കോടതി സംബന്ധമായി കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന സംഗതികളെ ഒക്കെ എതുക്കണമെന്നുണ്ടോ? ചിലപ്പോൾ വല്ലപേരും ശുപാർശ കൊണ്ടുവരാം, അവരുടെ താല്പര്യത്തിനായി ആ കേസ്സുകൾ പിൻവലിച്ചെന്നുവരാം. അങ്ങിനെ ഒക്കെ ഉണ്ടായി എന്നുവെച്ചു മറ്റു കേസ്സുകളിലും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനെ എതുക്കണമെന്നില്ല. ഞാൻ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിൽനിന്ന കൊണ്ടുവന്ന ഈ ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* Sir, the opposition to this very reasonable demand and absolutely necessary demand I can characterise only as the unfortunate symptom of one and the same disease which in season and out of season was being exhibited from some section of the House for the last few months. I was glad, Sir, that in the course of the observations made by the Hon'ble Member for Chalakkudi, an interjection from the Hon'ble Member the Mover of the cut. When my friend was making an observation my Hon'ble Friend from Kunnamkulam was asking, what is its relevancy? May I hit him back with the same question, what is the relevancy of the withdrawal of the food adulteration cases, over which he is feeling strongly, though not by himself, in a supplementary demand for copying charges connected with the copies and documents in some appeals that have necessarily come up before the High Court. My Hon'ble Friend who, by virtue of his appointment has the privilege of going from one end of the State to the other, cross, and re-cross and do all that sort of thing, must have had occasion to see the creation of more than one First Class Court to try particular kinds of cases that have a sort of bearing upon the activities in which he is engaged. Under the Ordinances, under the Food Control Orders and various connected enactments and orders of the Government, the number of first class cases in the State have increased by leaps and bounds, so much so that as many as three First Class Magistrates have to work and for long hours late in the evening. If only he had taken pains to understand the nature of the offences and therefore, necessarily the matter of trials and consequently appeals, I am sure that even this deep-rooted disease would not have permitted him to make these observations which are irrelevant on the issue before the House and oppose the motion. I only sympathise with my Hon'ble Friend and I have particularly to sympathise because I have the misfortune or fortune to hail from the same taluk, as the Honourable Opposer of the motion.

Mr. V. K. Bhaskara Menon *(Cranganur):* It is our misfortune for coming from other taluks.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* May be, I agree with you.

Of course, no word is necessary in support of the motion and no condemnation is necessary on the cut, because it stands self-condemned. I would only appeal to the mover of this cut just

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to be pleased, in the name of the taluk from which he hails, to revise his views and to cool down in his present attitude and try to adjust himself and be my friend the Hon'ble Member Mr. Iyyu of old.

Mr. M. Sivarama Menon *(Advocate-General):* Sir, of course there is no great necessity for me to reply in detail so the opposition founded on certain extraneous considerations. I only wish to bring to the notice of the House that the withdrawal of a case is not done at the sweet will and pleasure of the Executive Government. A case cannot be withdrawn by an executive order alone. The High Court has ruled that withdrawal should be allowed only when the Court concerned is satisfied that there are proper grounds for withdrawal. Further, I do not intend to spend the allotment on the cases that are already withdrawn. This allotment is for the purpose of meeting a necessary expenditure in cases pending before the High Court. If I function as the statutory Advocate-General, it is my duty to place dispassionately all the facts before the High Court. If this allotment is not sanctioned, I must inform you that the case of even an innocent person might be jeopardised. In an allotment of this nature, I never expected that it will be made an occasion to ventilate some other grievances which have no bearing on this issue. So long as Penal Laws are on the Statute Book and so long as this House has not repealed those Penal Laws, I am sure, the allotment will certainly be sanctioned by this House. I do not wish to take up the time of this House with any further comments.

Demand put and carried

27. Rs. 3,000 under "23—Medical—1-Medical Proper—Miscellneous"

Rao Sahib Dr. T. Verghese *(Chief Medical Officer):* Sir, I rise to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 3,000 under "23—Medical—1-Medical Proper—Miscellaneous". This is for a donation to the Madanappalli Sanatorium. I request the House may be pleased to sanction the allotment.

Demand put and carried

28. Rs. 500 under "23—Medical Proper—Purchase of Books"

Rao Sahib Dr. T. Verghese *(Chief Medical Officer):* Sir, I rise to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 500 under "23—Medical Proper—Purchase of Books". This is intended to start a Medical Library in the Trichur Civil Hospital.

Mr. K. Narayana Menon *(Mulakunnathukavu):* On a point of information, Sir, are no books now being supplied to this Hospital?

Rao Sahib Dr. T. Verghese *(Chief Medical Officer):* Not in a systematic way. Some books are supplied. The idea is to make a systematic supply of useful books.

Mr. K. Narayana Menon *(Mulakunnathukavu):* Is there allotment for the Ernakulam Hospital?

Rao Sahib Dr. T. Verghese *(Chief Medical Officer):* We have got some books here.

Demand put and carried

29. Rs. 185 under "16—Medical—Cranganur—Establishment"

Rao Sahib Dr. T. Verghese *(Chief Medical Officer):* Sir, I rise to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 185 under "16—Medical—Cranganur—Establishment". This is to meet the expenditure under "leave allowance".

Demand put and carried

30. Rs. 3,000 "under 17—Medical—Cranganur—Dietary Charges"

Rao Sahib Dr. T. Verghese *(Chief Medical Officer):* Sir, I rise to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 3,000 under "17—Medical—Cranganur—Dietary Charges". This is to enable the Department to meet the enhanced rates of expenditure.

Demand put and carried

31. Rs. 1,22,100 under "12—Forests—A1—a2"

Mr. S. Venkateswaran *(Conservator of Forests):* Sir, I rise to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 1,22,100 under "12—1—Forests—A1—a2". The additional expenditure is required

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to meet the increased cost of collection of timber in the area worked by the Tramway. The Budget rate was Rs. 32 a ton, but on actual auction, the rate that was offered was Rs. 40. Besides, it has been decided to raise the original quantity of 5,700 tons to 6,000 tons. This would require an amount of Rs. 57,600. The collection of firewood for feeding the Tramway also had to be entrusted on a higher charge than what was estimated. This would require an amount of Rs. 2,000. An expenditure of Rs. 62,500 is also to be incurred for collection and loading of 2 lakhs of ballies urgently required by the Supply Department of the Government of India. There is no provision for this in the Budget. Since it could not be anticipated this amount too has to be sanctioned. Against the total demand for additional grant, the revenue that these items would produce would be an addition of about 3 lakhs of rupees. I request that the House may be pleased to grant this allotment.

CUT MOTION

***Mr. Joseph Pettah** *(Adur)*: Sir, I beg to move *to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,22,100 under "12—1—Forests—A1—a2" by Re. 1.* My purpose in moving this motion is *to point out to the Government the wastages and loss in the present policy of exploiting the Forests of the State.* This is another important matter on which the public has been feeling rather strongly. But at the same time it is one in which facts and figures by way of statistics could not be advanced. But somehow or other everybody knows that there is so much of havoc done to our forests. The Officer-in-charge of the Forests is called Conservator of Forests and not the destroyer of forests. The very idea of the word "conservator" is that he should conserve the forest as much as possible by way of fresh planting and by way of preserving whatever is there and taking only the income out of it and not drawing upon the capital. The present policy seems to be to draw upon our capital resources. It is true that for the time being we may be getting a little more money, money which in these days has not much value, whereas our forests are very valuable and if the after-consequences are taken into consideration the money that we get now is not a commensurating return for the losses we shall have to incur in course of time. We had occasion to hear the Diwan of Travancore the other day when he was giving a lecture in the Maharaja's College here—I think it was the Jubilee Memorial Lecture last year—and he was making a very pertinent comparison between the policy adopted in some States and the policy in Travancore and said in so many words that it would be a very unwise policy if forests are cut down even for purposes of cultivation because in the long-run these forests have to serve very useful purposes in various ways apart from storing timber that they develop, for agricultural purposes, for health purposes. I understand that in Travancore they give to the Supply Department very little from their own forests. I do not say that we should follow Travancore in this matter. We should be generous in these days of abnormal conditions and we should go to the help of British India as much as possible. But at the same time ours is a small State with poor resources and there must be a limit to the supplies that we could reasonably make. In the matter of soft wood it was pointed out that it is otherwise useless, that there is a great demand for it now and whatever we get will be in the nature of an absolute gain. I am not an expert in that matter and I cannot express an opinion on it. But it is not soft wood alone that is extracted. Other varieties are extracted and the destruction goes on at a rapid pace and some people even say that in the available areas there is very little left. Of course, I have had no occasion to go and see these things for myself. Therefore, I would simply suggest the idea that this policy of exploiting the forests would not be a wise one when we take into consideration the consequences that might result from such a policy in the long-run. Once again I reiterate I am not opposed to any help which the Cochin Government may give to the Government of India. In these days it is our duty as far as possible and as much as our resources permit that we should be ready and willing to contribute our mite. But I am afraid that in the matter of our forests we are giving more than what we could reasonably supply. This policy of the Government will bring upon us very bad consequences in the long-run. I move this cut motion only to point out these things to the Government and to request them that they might change their policy accordingly so that the forests may be preserved to us and may be conserved to us. I understand that there is now a Development Section in the Conservator's Department and that Development Section is particularly intended to develop the resources. I hope that the Development Section will be doing something substantial by way of testoring the devastated areas in the forest and I also hope that the devastation will be put a stop to or at least the pace would be reduced so that we may not suffer in the long-run.

*Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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* **Mr. A. V. Moothedan** *(Chalakkudi):* Sir, I support the motion for additional allotment and oppose the cut motion. Now, I think the Hon'ble Member for Adur is starting on wrong premises. Last week I had occasion to read the last issue of the Cochin Information published by the War Publicity Department. There is an article regarding the very same subject. Only by reading that article I was able to appreciate some of the points raised by the Hon'bl Member for Adur. I must say that the way in which we look at this problem is worng. What is now done is, the Forest Department is selling timber. What kinds of timber are they selling? Timber which in normal time, was unwanted by anybody, *nedunaru*, Elavu, etc. Now this Elavu is very big. If you see one of these timber in the Chalakkudi Railway Station you will be frightened. But that is useless. Only for coffins were these trees used in normal times. These things are not required in normal times by the public and they are sold by the Forest Department and they are getting high prices. Is there anything wrong in that? On the other hand the Government should be congratulated for taking full advantage of the inflation. Here we are getting a lot of money and at the same time we are doing a great service in the war effort. It is not destroying the forest. There is an over-growth. Our Government has been planting teak for the past 20 or 30 years. So many lakhs of young trees are planted. There is overgrowth. So, as my Hon'ble friend from Nellayi who is an expert in these matters says, it is only a thinning operation. It is necessary for the proper growth of the forest trees. Our Government is carrying on this operation without any expenditure from the Exchequer and the Government is being blamed for that. I read that article and found it very interesting.

There is another point also. I remember a story in the old Testament. Of a Master before going on a journey entrusting with each of his servants.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* It is in the New Testament.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi):* Thanks. It may be in the New Testament.

After his return he asked for an account of each of the servants. One had ten, the other had 5 and the third said "I hid it in the ground so that I may not lose it." The Master rebuked that servant. Likewise I should say that if the Government had not been doing these things they ought to be rebuked. If the Government had kept quiet without taking advantage of the opportunities I would have blamed that Government as that Master blamed that servant who was such a narrow-minded fellow. Therefore, I think the Government ought to be congratulated in their far-sighted policy and instead of destroying the forest they are conserving the forest. I would only submit that the Hon'ble Member for Adur has been misled by some remarks in the street or something like that. It is not a well studied criticism on the working of the Department. For these reasons, I support the Government's motion.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* On a point of information, Sir, it has been stated, Sir, that we expected to have a receipt of three lakhs of rupees from this expenditure. What is the original allotment made for this purpose under these three heads. This is only a supplementary demand.

Mr. S. Venkateswaran *(Conservator of Forestes):* That is given in the Note to the Standing Finance Committee. The details are there.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* Mr. President, I support this motion. The Forest Department of Cochin had been looked upon as non-remunerative department because the net margin after deducting the expenditure on forests was comparatively a negligible figure as will be seen from the statment attached to the Memorandum explaining the Budget for 1120 suplied to all Hon'bl Members. We have got the figures from 1110 to 1120 both on the expenditure side as also on the receipt side in that statement. Just from the year 1118 an appreciable increase both on the side of expenditure as also on the side of receipt is seen with the result that in 1120 the budgetted figures were Rs. 4,30,510 and Rs. 12,57,500 respectively as will be seen from the above statement. Now, deducting the expenditure from the income in these last three or four years the net result is comparatively a much higher figure than what they used to be in previous years. Viewed from that standpoint it may seemingly appear to be a case of the Forest Department of Cochin making very huge profits due to war conditions and other connected matters. Now, one item in the supplementary demand, Sir, is item No. 3. An expenditure of Rs. 62,500 had to be incurred for collecting and loding two lakhs of ballies urgently required for the Supply Department. There is not anything provided for in the Budget and it is

*Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member

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a necessary item of expenditure considering the meritorious services that we were rendering and rightly rendering by way of contributions made by the State in the war effort. Now, these ballies are, I understand, long pieces of teak wood and not any inferior variety to which prominent reference was made by the Hon'ble Member for Chalakkudi whose information being had from the Cochin Information that was put into his hands very lately. These are teak trees, as I understand from proper sources, ranging from 8 to 12 feet in length and from three to five inches in diameter. Sir, anyone who knows anything about the planting of teak, rearing of teak, preservation of teak and the final utilisation of teak must know that a tree of this girth—whatever be its length, whether one bally or more than one bally could be cut from one teak—is a wealth of the State not belonging to the present generation, but belonging to the future generations. By the time the future generations reach the stage of enjoying this wealth of the State actually belonging, not to us, but to our future generation—these teak trees which are now, converted into ballies are mercilessly cut down in their very tender years barring all future mature growth—would have given them not ballies but thousands and thousands of tons of timber. It is very well-known, Sir, not only to experts but even to laymen that a teak tree which grows to its full maturity after a long number of years is a very much more valuable thing than the bally that fetches comparatively a higher price than the same would have fetched at that tender age at other times. So these high figures are thoroughly misleading.

Sir, the Hon'ble Member for Forests Conservation in moving the additional allotment said that the return expected is three lakhs. But when he takes into consideration the amount originally budgetted and this additional allotment the expenditure incurred would come to three lakhs.

Mr. S. Venkateswaran *(Conservator of Forests):* This income of three lakhs is in addition to what has already been provided in the Budget.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* What is the total income expected under this head ?

Mr. S. Venkateswaran *(Conservator of Forests):* It must be six lakhs.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* Now, for this six plus three lakhs if the figures are correct you have to spend in the shape of additional allotment now asked for—I deliberately use the expression "now asked for" because I have a feeling that this expenditure is not going to be met by the present additional allotment as the explanatory note will explain itself—you will have to ask for further additional allotments, if not in the Makaram meeting, in the next one. That is clear from our previous experience of supplementary demands. Now, therefore, what I urge before this House is that although there is a clean margin of difference between the expected receipt which may unfortunately fall short of our expectations or it may as well go higher though we are on forecasts, the expenditure to be incurred in spite of our forecasts may be much higher, so that, when all is said and done and the final account is had, not at the end of this year but at the end of the next year, I do not think that we will have such a rosy picture as the one that is attempted to be presented to the House by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department. Therefore, Sir, while I do not object to the large contributions of our little State towards the war effort I have to feel and I do feel more for the future generations from whose wealth you are taking. I must say you are not taking but you are misappropriating. That is the very expression that I used when I was making general remarks upon the Budget. That is the picture according to my lights that I see in this programme of the Government. So while not in the least opposing the demand made for purposes of meeting war demands as was stated by the Hon'ble Mover of the cut in the interests of the future generation of the State, to see that their wealth is not misappropriated when that self-same services of the war effort could be met by tapping the forests as regards its import variety.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi):* What is the other line?

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* Please inquire of the Conservator and he will tell you. Don't be satisfied with the reading of the Cochin Information. *(Laughter).*

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* What I was saying, Sir, is that the picture is not so rosy as it is attempted to be painted. It may be wrong, Sir. But with the information that I have in hand, with the attempts that I have made and succeeded in getting a glance into the history of the Forest Department for the last ten years—I am not criticising the administration but the net result of the department, I can say that the picture is not anything much rosy. Therefore, I am constrained to support the cut. After all, the war effort is not

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going to be stopped nor is the contribution of Cochin to the war effort going to be stopped because of these cut motions. But it is the right of this House which rightly or wrongly asserts to be the representative of the people of the State to say and inform the Government how they view it. I am sure that there will be Hon'ble Members in this House who agree with the Mover of the cut as also who agree with the Hon'ble Member for Chalakkudi carried away by a reading of the Cochin Information. Sir, I support the cut.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* Sir, in the matter of supplying timber for the war efforts which has been raised here I may be allowed to bring to the notice of the Government the necessity of thinking whether we are contributing more than what the Forest Department in Malabar is contributing. There is a talk in several parts of the State that Malabar Forests are not so exploited as our Forests. Another thing which I have to bring to the notice of the Government is whether we get proper price for the good timber which is being cut down. Of course, the Hon'ble Member for Forests has to be congratulated in the matter of his policy of giving a sort of soft wood which is worthless for some reasonable price. That is good. For that we will only support the Government. But it is said that good timber is being sold to the Government of India at a lower price than we are entitled to get in the public market. Even 25 per cent of the price we can sacrifice.

Then I would like to know whether the teak plants which are being cut down are cut down at a sufficient height as to allow it to sprout up again. If it is going to be permanently destroyed it is a great national loss to the State. If it is cut down at a sufficient height as to allow it to sprout up again, of course, it is a loss only for the time being. Even if we suffer any loss we gain in co-operating with the defeat of the enemy. But we have to consider—I don't say that we have to consider the proportion of supplies from the Travancore Forests—whether our supplies are in proportion to our resources. I would like to explain further that the forests in Malabar—I do not mean forests of landholders likes Nilambur Thirumulpad or some other private forest owners—the Government forests of Malabar are not contributing as much as we are contributing to the war effort. So I request the Government to reconsider the proposal and also see whether our rainfall in future and the manure for our ryots and also the national wealth of our State will not be affected.

Mr. V. K. Bhaskara Menon *(Cranganur) :* On a point of information, Sir, what is the total quantity of timber that is expected to be extracted during the course of 1120. The income is stated to be six lakhs.

Mr. S. Venkateswaran *(Conservator of Forests) :* Six lakhs under Ala 2. There are other items also. The total quantity will be about 35 to 40 thousand tons.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* Of timber or timber and firewood?

Mr. S. Venkateswaran *(Conservator of Forest) :* I gave the figures for timber.

Mr. V. K. Bhaskara Menon *(Cranganur):* Can you give me the quantity of timber in candies?

Mr. S. Venkateswaran *(Conservator of Forests) :* One ton would be four candies.

The House rose for the day at 5 p. m.

N. S. RADHAKRISHNA SARMA

Secretary to the Council

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